A FRAGRANT ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRIC AND MOUTH-WASH.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,597—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1896.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
R.M.S.CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
R.M. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	8th "
† GANGES	4976	T. F. Creery	15th "
R.M. CARTHAGE	5260	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4305	A. Symons	29th "
R.M. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
R.M.S.GANGES	4798	T. F. Creery	14th "
R.M. CALIFONIA	7539	R. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4304	A. Symons	28th "
R.M. PENINSULAR	5597	R. P. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th "
R.M.S.ORIENTAL	5264	L. H. Moule	18th "
R.M.S. SUTLEJ	4302	A. Symons	25th "
R.M.S.CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews	2nd May

The Steamers marked R.M. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked R.M.S. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhin to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhin there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked R.M.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked R M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhin at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Rellen	4,351	350	7th Feb. 96
GISELA	A. Mills	4,253	350	7th March 96
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghermann	3,042	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA		3,185 350	21st Feb. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.

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C. ZANELLA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. ARCHIMADE ..... 6th Feb. 1896,
S. S. RUBATTINO..... 5th March 1896.

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Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

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Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday at noon.
OCEANIEN	4259	C. Schmitz	21st March 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5539	C. Delacroix	18th April "
DJEMNAH	4255	C. de Manbeuge	16th May "
SYDNEY	4222	C. Aubert	13th June "
CALEDONIEN	4222	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SALAZIE	C. Paul	4,254	13th Feb. 1896.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Transhin at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The s. s. "ALPHEE" will LEAVE, on or about the 12th February.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

The s. s. LA SEYNE will leave Bombay on 11th February for KURRACHEE, ADEN and MARSEILLES in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar, Madagascar and Mauritius.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

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WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 3 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st February, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "RAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 1st February, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th February, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,536 tons, on or about the 30th January, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 1st February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 30th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 1st February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,

Bombay, 23th January, 1896.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and all information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE S. S. "HOPEDALE" has ARRIVED from NEW YORK with Kerosene Oils and General Cargo.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

The Steamer is discharging CARGO in Stream and unless Boats are sent immediately for the CARGO the same will be landed by the Captain at CONSIGNEE'S risk and expense.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damages must be submitted to the Captain and Surveyor for COUNTERSIGNATURE before the Goods are removed from the Steamer.

All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, s. s. Hopedale.

Bombay, 27th January, 1896.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "AZAMOR."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "AZAMOR," ARRIVED from CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every Morning to Survey Damages, &c., and no Claims of any kind whatever will be entertained after the Departure of the Steamer.

TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 27th January, 1896.

WHEN YOUR SPIRITS DROOP,
WHEN THE SALT OF
LIFE SEEMS GONE,
WHEN YOUR APPETITE FLAGS,
WHEN YOUR STRENGTH FAILS,
TURN FOR RELIEF TO
KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL
INVIGORATOR,

Of which a few doses will pull you up and throw New Zest into your Life.

One trial will convince you of its merits.

May be used as a Liqueur after meals.

Pleasant to the Palate. Absolutely Safe.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.
CRICKET.
POLO.
FOOTBALL.
TENNIS.
FISHING TACKLE.

Goods of GUARANTEED QUALITY only and from the BEST MAKERS.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER,

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

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(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

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PROFESSOR RICHARD, M. E., and Dr. MALONEY, M. L. A., Melbourne, is COMING on a PROFESSIONAL VISIT for a SEASON to BOMBAY. OPENING NIGHT, TOWN HALL, FEBRUARY 10th, Admission Free.

THERE IS BUT ONE
HAIR DOUCHE,
AND THAT IS
KEMP'S.
AS A PRESERVER,
AS A RESTORER,
AS A DRESSING,
AS A STRENGTHENER,
AS A CLEANSING MEDIUM FOR THE HAIR
IT HAS NO RIVAL.

Its use in India is a positive necessity for all who desire to possess a good head of hair. Equally suitable for

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Rs. 1-8 and 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GENT'S
COMPLETE
OUTFITTING.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.
ESTBD. 1870.

SERRAVALLO'S
FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.

OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an

EXQUISITE TASTE.

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY

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NEVER USE DOUBTFUL DRUGS.

THERE are two Extracts of Sarsaparilla manufactured by KEMP & Co., LD., in their Bombay Laboratories which surpass in every essential quality the imported preparations of the Drug, which are often of advanced age and of questionable activity and condition.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS
Are always to be relied on
FOR FRESHNESS AND PURITY,
FOR SWEETNESS AND EQUALITY OF STRENGTH,
ALWAYS FLUID AND
AND ARE BRIGHT.

KEMP'S
COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA,

Rs. 2-4, 4-0 and 7-8 per Bottle.

KEMP'S
IODIZED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA,

Rs. 2-8, 4-8, and 8-8 per Bottle.

GREAT caution should be exercised in taking Blood Mixtures, etc., of unknown composition, as these sometimes cause very painful and disfigured skin eruptions.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO SUPPLY a LONG-FELT WANT, and in compliance with a wish expressed by many, SIGNOR SCRINZI has decided to start a School of Pianoforte, whereby a sound Musical Teaching will come within the reach of those who, endowed as they may be with artistic gifts and disposition are unable to secure private tuition.

The system of Musical Instruction, as well as of the technique of Pianoforte, to be adopted in the School will be strictly in accordance with that of the leading European Conservatorios, as as to form Pupils of really artistic value, who shall not have occasion to regret time and fees uselessly wasted.

Terms for the School will be found below.

SIGNOR SCRINZI.

Two class lessons a week (the day and time will be fixed after the minimum number of Pupils have subscribed, according to the convenience of the majority).

FEE—Rs. 10 monthly, to be paid in advance.

Subscription for one year—

Subscriptions will be received at Messrs. ROSE & Co., where accommodation for the School has been provided.

A minimum of twelve Pupils will be required to starts lessons.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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MILITARY SIGNALLING
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RIFLE RANGE
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

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Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.

We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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LADIES' DRESS BASKETS, LADIES' TRUNKS, TROOPSHIP TRUNKS, LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES, UNIFORM CASES, GLADSTONE, ODD KIT, HAND, AND CASH BAGS.

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DECK-CHAIRS—30 Varieties.

FROM RS. 3-8 EACH.

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THE TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

STYLISH EVENING DRESS FOR GENTLEMEN.

AT WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,

HORNBY ROAD.

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DRESS SUITS complete	54	8
DRESS SUITS Silk Lined,...Rs. 68, 71-8, 80-0 and 91	0	
The "CLUB" or Dinner Jacket fine Black Coating, Rs. 32-8, 44-8, 50-0 and 56	0	
STYLISH LIGHT OVERCOATS for wear with Evening Dress ...Rs. 25-0 and 27	0	

All Garments Cut by an Experienced West End Cutter.

FIT and STYLE GUARANTEED.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S TOILET SPECIALITIES.

JUNKER'S GOLDEN HAIR WASH. After a few Applications imparts that Beautiful Sunny Hue, or Golden Colour, to the Hair so universally sought after and admired. It may be used with impunity, as the ingredients which enter into its composition are quite harmless. Price Rs. 2-12.

PETROLEUM HAIR WASH. Is unequalled as a Hair Dresser, Preserver, and Producer; it causes the Hair to grow on Bald spots by nourishing and vitalizing the Capillaries. Its Perfume is exquisite in Fragrance, the Petroleum being first refined and its odour overcome. Price, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

NAYA-KALA HAIR DYE. A SIMPLE, EFFECTUAL, AND INSTANTANEOUS BLACK HAIR DYE. It is guaranteed free from Lead, Mercury or Bismuth, and to be absolutely Harmless to the Hair or Health. Price Re. 1-8.

HANBURY'S HAIR RESTORER. Restores Hair to its natural Colour by its peculiar action on those Vessels which secrete its Colouring matter. Its action is therefore gradual, and once the Colour is restored, it is only necessary to apply the Restorer occasionally. Price, Rs. 2.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS.

THE CLUB SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SHIKARI SODA WATER MACHINE.
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THE HOUSEHOLD SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SIMPLEX BOTTLE CLEANING MACHINE.
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ALL MINERAL WATER REQUISITES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

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SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE NEXT CONCERT

Will take place

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 29TH JANUARY,

IN THE TOWN HALL,

When the larger Part of

HANDEL'S "JUDAS MACCABÆUS"

Will be performed.

FULL ORCHETRA AND CHORUS.

The following Soloists will take part:—

Miss N. TUDBALL, Mrs. SQUIRE, Mrs. McLAREN } Sopranos.
Miss HUMPHREY, Contralto.
Mr. CHISHOLM, Tenor.
Mr. PETERKIN, Baritone.
Mr. MARSHALL REID, Bass.

CONDUCTOR.....Mr. R. B. NIXON.
ORGANIST.....Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON.

TICKETS—Price Three Rupees—may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

The CONCERT will begin at 9-15 P.M.

D. MACDONALD, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary.

THE NIGHT OF NIGHTS
FRIDAY, JANUARY 31st.
B-E-R-T W-I-L-L-I-S-O-N'S
BIG BENEFIT
ASTOUNDING ATTRACTIONS
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE CIRCUS.
Tickets Everywhere.

PROGRAMME OF SACRED CONCERT
To be Given at the
AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA,
ON SATURDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY.
Voluntary, 5-15 P.M.

Organ Solo.....Anon.
Mr. F. S. DOVE.

1. Priests' War March from Athalie.....Mendelssohn. Band and Organ.
2. Solo (Tenor).....Cujus Animam.....Rossini. Mr. CHISSOLM.
3. Quartett (Instrumental).....Eia Mater.....Rossini. Members of H. I. Rifles. Band, and Organ.
4. Solo (Soprano).....Come unto me.....Coenen. Mrs. SQUIRE.
5. Recitative and Solo from Hear my Prayer...Mendelssohn. Miss TUDBALL, and Members of Philharmonic Society
6. Solo (Contralto).....O Lord thou hast searched me out.....Bennett. Mrs. MACBETH.
7. Oboe Solo.....
Mr. HENDERSON.
8. Solo (Baritone).....Star of Bethlehem.....Adams.
9. Chorus.....The Heavens are telling...Handel.

Members of Philharmonic Society, Band, and Organ.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Organist.....Mr. F. S. DOVE.
Conductor.....Mr. G. HENDERSON.

Admission Free, but an Offertory will be made on behalf of the Fund for Repairs and Additions to the Organ which are very much needed. Contributions equivalent at least to the price of a Ticket for a first class Concert are solicited from each of the audience. Children should not be brought.

W. E. SCOTT,
Chaplain of Colaba.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original Prices.

DOVETON PROTESTANT COLLEGE, VEPERY, MADRAS.

WANTED, a PRINCIPAL, for the Doveton College. Must be a Protestant and Graduate of an English University. Minimum Salary 500 Rs. per mensem. Further particulars and qualifications required, may be had from the Undersigned.

J. CHATTERTON,
Honorary Secretary.

Madras, 24th January, 1896.

THE ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNDERTAKE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING WORK of every description and magnitude—their extensive and well equipped works affording facilities for the rapid execution of orders of First Class design and quality, unsurpassed by any other firm. They are prepared to supply all descriptions of Electrical Gear and Machinery and to set up Installations of every kind, whether for lighting, traction or mining work at moderate rates and on the most improved modern systems. They will supply estimates accordingly on receipt of full particulars of the work required.

Amongst other works executed by them are The Madras Electric Tramways, the Hartlepool and the South Staffordshire lines with others, and the Liverpool Overhead Railway.

Apply ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras,
Sole Agents,
SOUTHERN INDIA, BURMAH AND STRAITS COLONIES, &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 453 OF 1892.

GANGADHUR NARAYENJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 1st Cumbarwada Street, House No. 100, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

WAMON BAPOO, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Jugjivan Kika Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of Immoveable Property, dated 14th day of January, 1896, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground belonging to the Defendant, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in New Town, in Esplanpura, or Ardesir Dady Street, on the Eastern side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-six square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 21, New No. 11,225, Old Survey No. 538, and New Survey No 5318, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Daya Bhaya, on the West by Ardesir Dady Street, on the North by the public passage and beyond it by the property of Ludha Kitti, and on the South by the public passage, and beyond it by the house of Naron Khera), and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the Defendants tenants.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 14th day of February, 1896, lodge in my Office, a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 22nd date of January, 1896.

A. K. OLIVER,
Assistant Commissioner.

True Copy.
ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE & DINSHAW,
Attorneys for Plaintiff (a Pauper.)

GLASS PORTRAITURE.

A Speciality for
PRINCES, RAJAS, CHIEFS. and NAWABS,
PORTRAITS of Princes, Rajas, and Chiefs
ENLARGED ENGRAVED, SILVERED, GILDED,
and Painted on Ornamental Mirrors in full Uniforms.
PERMANENCY, BRILLIANCY AND RICHNESS
OF WORK
UNEQUALLED.

Paintings on Canvas get faded and Colours Cracked, but our paintings on glass remain for ages fresh and clean as on the day they were done.

THEY ARE LIFELIKE, ARTISTIC IN FINISH, AND LEAVE NOTHING TO BE DESIRED.

P. D. KANGA & Co.,
16, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

2 PERFORMANCES 2
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY,
AT 4 P.M. AND 9-15 P.M.
Doors Open one Hour earlier.
LAST WEEK.
WILLISON'S
WORLD CIRCUS,

In consequence of prior arrangements made in advance The Management regret they are compelled to close in the

HEIGHT OF THE SEASON

The most successful season on record.

RAZZLE DAZZLE
PICKED PROGRAMMES
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
FRIDAY, BERT WILLISON'S BIG BENEFIT.
SATURDAY, POSITIVE FAREWELL.

Secure Seats at MITCHELL'S Cigar Store.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 29TH JANUARY,
MR. JOHN F. SHERIDAN.
THE GREAT LONDON COMEDIAN,
AND
THE NEW LONDON ARTISTS
Mr. Sheridan's Great London (Vaudeville) Success,
THE TRIP TO CHICAGO.
MR JOHN F. SHERIDAN
in his realistic impersonation of
Mrs. JOHANNA MURPHY.

This excruciatingly Funny Comedy played through the entire Summer Season at the Vaudeville Theatre, London, to enormous business.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30th.
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
"THE ARTIST'S MODEL"
Bohemian Life in a Parisian Studio!
Mr. JOHN F. SHERIDAN as JAMES CHIPPS.
Vs. In Act II will be introduced the great Descriptive Duet: "THE SPIDER AND THE FLY."
CLASSICAL POSING EXTRAORDINARY.
"AT 9-15 THE PALETTE FALLS."

FRIDAY, JAN. 31ST—"DANDY DICK WHITTINGTON."
SATURDAY and MONDAY, FEB. 1ST and 3RD—
"THE SHOP GIRL."
TUESDAY, FEB. 4TH (LAST NIGHT)—"THE NEW BARMAID."

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

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PATRONS: T. E. LORD & LADY SANDHURST
THE OPERA BURLESQUE,
ENTITLED
"ELIZABETH R.,"
Will be repeated by the above Club on
TUESDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY,
To meet the Deficit in the Performances given in December.

FRIDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY,
IN AID OF
THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL,
AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE,
Introducing the latest Popular Airs and Dances.
OVER 50 PERFORMERS,
Orchestra.....ROYAL IRISH STRING BAND.
Musical Director ..MR. HENDERSON.
Overture: 9-0 P.M. Carriages: 11-30 P.M.
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES:
Stalls and Dress Circle.....Rs. 3.
Back Seats and Gallery.....Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform admitted Half-price to the Re. 1 Seats.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original Prices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KHUSHAL NANJI, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

MOTILAL HURGOVANDAS, son-in-law of the deceased, and executor according to the tenor of the Will.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 27th day of January, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Six, and in the Fifty-Ninth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 27th day of January, 1896.
Messrs. HIRALAL & MADHAVJI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original Prices.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....„ 4,500,000 = „ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....„ 4,020,000 = „ 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARIS BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February, 1896, at 5-30 P.M.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against AGENTS claiming to be Representatives of this long-established Company or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof or similar names without authority.

The OFFICES, SHOPS, and GODOWNS of TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, are situated in the following places only—

BOMBAY, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BYCULLA, BELLASIS ROAD.
POONA, ARSENAL ROAD.
MAHABLESHWAR.

The Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name or any other name than that of "Treacher and Company, Limited." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a Written Authority Signed by the Manager, and no Lists, Periodicals, or Books are genuine unless they bear the Full Name of the Company thus—

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

NOTICE.

Rs. 500 REWARD.

IT is hereby notified that the above reward will be paid by the Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway, to any one who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of one Walter Rice, lately a clerk in the Storekeeper's Office, S. M. Ry., Hubli, who is accused of cheating under Section 420 Indian Penal Code, and for whose arrest a warrant has been issued by the Magistrate, First Class, Dharwar.

The said Walter Rice, who has absconded since 16th October last, is described as follows:—

Age about 28 years, height 5ft. 8ins., complexion swarthy, square built, and slightly bald. Wears a black and rather heavy moustache and is a native of Cochin.

B. J. DUGGAN,
Superintendent of Police, S. M. Ry.
Police Superintendent's Office, Dharwar, 20th January, 1896.

LORD REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS of the Lord Reay Memorial Fund, will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 6th February, 1896, at 5-15 P.M., for the purpose of dealing with the Balance.

JOHN MARSHALL,
R. M. SAYANI,
N. G. CHANDAWARKER,
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretaries.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India:
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

FOR SALE.

KASHMIR SAPPHIRES FOR SALE.

THE KASHMIR DARBAR propose to hold a further Sale of three or four boxes of ROUGH SAPPHIRES at Jamum, on the 10th of February next.

The Stones will be on view for two days previous to the sale. In the event of the boxes offered being sold, it is proposed to hold no more sales during the current year 1896.

All dealers are invited to attend

AMARSINGH,
Vice President of Council.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to the Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

O. HENRIOT.
Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
6, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed period, on rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any Insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.	
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.	
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BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS,	

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	23,62,487	0 10
Reserves and Rest	„	10,46,454	1 6
Deposits	„	92,51,885	10 1
Bills and Acceptances	„	7,71,812	12 5
Sundries	„	2,31,133	5 2
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772	14 0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	13,30,553	4 4
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	7,75,940	5 6
Loans, Bills, Advances	„	1,11 01,222	4 9
Properties, Dead Stock	„	1,48,431	9 8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„	8,97,625	5 9
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772	14 0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ per annum or 36, 12, 9, 6 months respectively.
Cash Credits and fixed Loans granted.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE.....Rs. 3.
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THE only WINES which have a Government Guarantee for being Pure Grape Juice, SOLD AT GROWERS' RATES, are the best Wines imported in India. Trial solicited.

For Particulars and Prices apply to
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Commercial Museum Agency,
S. J. TELLERY & Co., Agents,
24, Medows Street, Bombay.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 66 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash

E. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !!
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8 per box of	250
Vevey Flor Finas	„ 6-8 „	100
Vevey Courts	„ 6-0 „	120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.,

15 cases butter.
2 cases saffron.
10 cases coloured twill shawls.
3 bales grey chootles.
3 bales grey shirtings, 8 lbs.
1 bale grey jacconets.

AUCTION SALE OF CURRANTS.

On SATURDAY, the 1st February next, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Kalyan Street, in the godowns of Messrs. Treppen and Co., opposite the Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned—

61 cases currants.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th January, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 435 of 1892.
Appeal No. 840.

Cowasjee Pallonjee Pochkhanawalla.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Hormusjee Manockjee Mody.....Defendant.

The sale of the Apollo Hotel and the furniture and stock-in-trade therein, and the goodwill thereof as a going concern advertised to be sold this day, Wednesday, the 29th January, 1896, has been POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th January, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES,
120 Fresh Australian Horses 120
Landed ex ss "Faltalla."

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th, and FRIDAY, the 31st January, at 3 p.m., each day.

Imported by Mr. Tullock, the well-known Importer of Australian horses.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on the Kennedy Sea Face, at the Government Remount Stables, near Churney Road Station.

The balance of the present shipment consisting of high class officers' chargers, hacks, carriage pairs, dog-cart and buggy horses, all sorts and sizes. Among the lot are a number of thorough-bred horses, from 15 hands high and upwards, suitable for British and Native Cavalry and Artillery, and we advise Native Chiefs and Commanding Officers not to lose this opportunity of securing first-class horses of all descriptions at this sale.

Every information given and all commission entrusted to our care shall receive our careful and best attention.

We strongly recommend our constituents not to miss this opportunity.

N. B.—The horses are now on view and will be ridden and driven at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PICTURES BY THE CELEBRATED ARTIST JOHN LEECH AND WINES,

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. James Dickson, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, 3 large coloured Views by "John Leech," celebrated sketcher, in gilt frame, 89 bottles of wine, consisting of sherry, claret, port, liqueur, &c., and other sundry articles.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Kathiawar cow in calf.
1 Ahmedabad cow in calf.
1 chesnut pony, aged, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 powerful bay Arab horse about 14 hands, 8 years old, goes in harness.
1 goat, suitable for child's cart.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW ENGLISH FOLDING HARMONIUMS.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

H. C. 120—1 case, 8 quite new English folding harmoniums.

The above are now on view and will be sold singly to suit the purchasers.

BONA-FIDE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. W. P. SAYERS, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th prox., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Sankli Street, Byculla, personal effects, household furniture, jewellery, old coins, postage stamps, and very valuable library, comprising Early Records of Travel, Manners and Customs of the People of India and the East, with rare engravings and maps, Works on Natural History, Voyages and Travel, Novels and Miscellaneous Literature, by Standard Authors. A magnificent set of Mrs. Inchbald's "The Theatre," British Modern and Old Plays, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—Jewellery, stamps and coins can be seen at Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors, at their office, at Tamarind Lane, Fort.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th January, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A LAW LIBRARY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

The library of the late Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, formerly solicitor of the High Court.

Catalogues are published and the library is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 410 BALES OF GREY CLOTH.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, monthly meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute: Mr. J. Wallace's lecture on "Travels in Caucasus and Circassia," 6 p.m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.
The Willard Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Willison's Circus, 4 and 9 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse Parade.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Hotel, 8 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Azamor and Scindia entered the dock on Monday; and the steamer Scindia left at yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Thames, Khedive, and Juba entered the dock yesterday.

MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual Sonapore fair will take place to-morrow evening at the Sonapore.

FAIR.—The annual fair of Shri Mankeshwar Temple will be held on Thursday in the Vishram Baug of Shett Hunsraj Karumsi, next to the Byculla Railway Bridge.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A lecture will be delivered this evening, at 6 o'clock, by Mr. J. Wallace, C. E., on "Travels in the Caucasus and Circassia." The lecture will be one of personal reminiscences of places that at the present time are attracting much public notice, and the subject will be presented by a gentleman whose lectures in past years have become well-known at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following papers will be read:—On "Nazar Brahmins," by Mr. Chimanlal Girdharlal, acting Head Clerk to the Commissioner, N. D.; and "Notes on a case of Aghorpanthism from the Saran District, Hutwa, Behar," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital regarding the death of Dhondoo Raghoo, aged thirty-five, a cart driver, residing at Girgaum. About a fortnight ago the deceased was fixing his cart in an oart at Kalbadevie, when one of the wheels of another cart, which was then being driven past furiously, grazed his right heel. Dhondoo was treated at home until about a week ago, when lock-jaw setting in, he was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Monday. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned by the jury.

INCENDIARISM BY AN ALLEGED LUNATIC.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mohan Vasunji, a Hindu, was charged with making mischief by fire. It appears that the accused went to grass-bunder, Mody Bay and striking a match lighted one of the stacks of hay lying there. A hay merchant, who was standing close by, happened to see it. He shouted out "fire, fire," and caught hold of the accused. The accused's behaviour appearing to be much like that of a lunatic, his Worship ordered him to be examined by the Police Surgeon before passing the final order of the court.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Shaik Ismail Shaik Ibrahim, aged thirty-five, a kalasee, employed on board a Port Trust barge, lying in the harbour. On the 20th instant the deceased, while on the barge, received severe scalds on the body by the accidental discharge of boiling water from the winch exhaust of the dredger, which was lying alongside the barge. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Monday evening. A verdict of death in accordance with the foregoing facts was recorded.

FATAL FALL OFF A WINDOW.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the G. T. Hospital, touching the death of Jagjivan Premchund, aged four years, residing with his parents on the second floor of a house at that locality. On Monday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the deceased lad was playing near a window in his house, when he accidentally fell out on to the road, a distance of about thirty feet, sustaining fracture of the skull. He was picked up unconscious and taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died at 11½ p.m. on the same day. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	The Champion	Smith
Valse	Beaux Yours	Fahrbach
Overture	Le Flutiste	Kling
Cradle Song	Dream on Dear Child	Coudry
Reminiscences of Rossini		Godfrey
Valse	A Starry Night	Blackstock

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.—The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme during the dinner, to-night, at 8 o'clock:—

March	Tivoli	Schroder
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Valse Espagnole	La Serenade	O Metra
Selection	Il Travatore	Dubois
Intermezzo	Cavalleria Rusticana	Mascagni
Polka (Cornet Solo)	Grussan's Herzlieichen	Boheme
Serenade de Mandoline		Diesrmis
Galop	Three O'clock	Hagemeyer

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

COTTON PRESS AT SHAHPURA.—The opening ceremony of Sheth Dayal Bhimjee Ginning and Pressing Factory at Shahpura, in Rajputana, was performed last week in the presence of H.H. the Maharaja Dhiraj Shri Nahar Singji of Shahpura, Kumars, Dewan, State officers, and merchants. A pretty shamiana was erected, and an address was read to His Highness in which it was mentioned that the factory built so far from any railway station was due only to his Highness' timely help and favours, and a request was made that his Highness would open it by his own hand. The valve of the engine was opened by his Highness. The address was read by Mr. Laxmidas Dayal. The factory was erected and worked by Mr. H. S. Pelly, who got a good many presents from his Highness, who was much cheered.

A HINDU GIRL BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at the 1st Carpenter Street, touching the death of a Hindu married girl, named Junabai, aged thirteen, daughter of Mr. Raghoonath Heerji, a clerk in the service of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company. The deceased resided with her husband in a house in the compound, which adjoins the house in which her parents reside. About 7 o'clock, on Monday evening, Junabai, with a lighted match in her hand, was climbing over a wall to go into the compound of her mother's house from that of her husband's, when her saree caught fire and she was extensively burnt all over her body. She raised an alarm, which brought her mother on the spot, and she extinguished the flames by pouring a quantity of water over her daughter. She was treated at home by a medical gentleman, but she was so seriously burnt that she expired yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A RAILWAY POLICEMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Gannoo Baboorao, aged forty-five, employed in the G. I. P. Railway Police for the last twenty-five years. Deceased was formerly at Nassick, but was about two months ago transferred to Igatpuri as a naik. On Monday last deceased came to Bombay and attended the office of the Superintendent of Railway Police at the Victoria Terminus in connection with a report made against him by the head constable in a certain case, and the matter was to be investigated by the Superintendent on that day. About noon his case was taken up by the Superintendent, who, after investigating it, reduced him from the rank of a naik to that of a sepoy. When Deceased came out of the office, after the disposal of the case, he appeared to be much distressed, and throwing himself on to the turf in the yard, he began to roll about. He commenced breathing very heavily, and suddenly fainted. He was picked up unconscious, and taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he expired shortly after admission. The house-surgeon of the hospital, who made a "post-mortem" examination of the deceased, was of opinion that the death was due to sudden failure of the heart's action, which might have been caused by a sudden shock. The jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

IMPORTANT DISPUTES ABOUT A TEMPLE.—A correspondent writes:—Last Sunday afternoon, the Candawady part, near Girgaum police station, was a scene of great bustle and excitement, and but for the excellent police arrangements made by Mr. Superintendent McDermott there was every likelihood of a serious disturbance taking place. There are several temples, including the famous Bhuleshwar and Walkeshwar temples, and other charitable properties and funds, which have hitherto been managed by a board of trustees, originally appointed by the Shenvi community of Bombay. It is contended by this community that they alone have any voice in the administration of the said fund, and that the other faction at present in Bombay, hailing from the Mofussil, had nothing whatever to do with such management. Our readers are aware that there had been a suit filed in the High Court here by a board of trustees, created by the latter faction, against the old trustees, in which an application was made before the Hon'ble Mr. Tyabjee to restrain the trustees in question from holding a certain meeting which had then been advertised to take place on Sunday, the 26th inst. Such application being refused, the Bombayites attempted to hold their meeting, and at such meeting a large body, belonging to the opposite faction, sought admission. The Bombayites, however, were determined to allow only such people admission as, in their opinion, were entitled to be present and vote. The opposite faction, however, declined to come into court and attend the meeting unless the whole of their bands were admitted. As such admission was refused the whole body, seeing no alternative in the matter, left the place after having waited along the roadside for about an hour, a protest having been handed in by them in the meantime. The meeting then proceeded with its business, and the accounts up to 31st July 1895 as audited by the auditors on the 16th July, 1895, and published and circulated by the board of trustees, were adopted.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ABKARI PROSECUTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Clark, Chief Inspector in the Abkari Department, charged Mr. Rustomji Jamasji, residing at Cumballa Hill, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with selling toddy without a licence from the Collector of Customs. Mr. Farduji Pestonji Taleyarkhan, barrister, defended. In consequence of certain information received two Customs peons were sent to the house of accused on Saturday last with marked coins to buy some toddy from him. On arriving at the spot one of the peons asked for some toddy, which accused, it was alleged, gave him, and the marked coins were given to accused. Ten or fifteen minutes after Mr. Clark came there, and found the marked coins in the accused's pocket. It was admitted in cross-examination that the accused took out the marked coins from his pocket willingly. There was no punch called. There was a sepoy on duty opposite the house of the accused. Mr. F. P. Talyarkhan argued that the case had been presented in a very suspicious manner, and there was no evidence against his client to prove that he had committed the offence. The accused was a respectable man—a man of means,—and it was absolutely incredible that for a wretched sum of two annas and a-half he should incur the risk of his tapping license being cancelled. The statement made by the accused was a very satisfactory explanation of what took place. The accused had a rupee, an eight-anna piece, and a four-anna piece in his pocket before this alleged sale of toddy. He bought from a fisherman, who was there at the time, a fish worth five annas and a-half, and he gave him that eight-anna piece, out of which the fisherman gave him two annas and a-half, deducting the price of the fish. It was a pity that the fisherman was not produced as a witness as he appeared to be concerned in this matter. It was very irregular that the search should have been made without a punch. Moreover, it was not possible that the accused should have kept the marked coins in his pocket all the time before Mr. Clark came into the yard. The case was full of doubts, and Mr. Taleyarkhan asked the magistrate to discharge his client. The magistrate, in giving his decision, said it was not necessary to call a punch, but the prosecution ought to have called some outsiders and asked them to be present. Nobody saw the coins being marked, and there were discrepancies in the statements of the witnesses for the prosecution. His Worship ordered accused to be discharged.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

A SUIT AGAINST A NATIVE PRINCE.

OOSMAN JAMAL VS. KUMAR SHRI MULLUWALLA SURAGWALLA.

MR. ROBERTSON, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, on behalf of the plaintiff, said that the defendant was up-country, and the summons had not been served upon him. On counse's application, the case was adjourned for two months.

APPLICATION FOR EJECTMENT.

GOKALDAS KANDAS PARAK AND ANOTHER VS. JAMNABAI.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of the defendant, applied for a postponement of three months in order to enable the Administrator-General to provide the defendant with a residence on her giving up possession of the house in which she lived at present, and which had been mortgaged by her late husband to the plaintiffs. The estate of the husband was now under the management of the Administrator General.

MR. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damoder, and Jamshedji, for the plaintiffs, opposed the application, stating that the Administrator-General had received good offers for the purchase of the property, but he could not sell it as long as the defendant occupied the smaller bungalow. Counsel urged that the defendant had made this application with the object of living in the smaller bungalow for a further period of three months without paying any rent. His lordship declined to grant the application for an adjournment. Evidence was called for the plaintiffs to prove the claim, and his lordship passed in their favour a decree for possession, with Rs. 75 for arrears of rent due from the defendant, with costs.

BOARD AND LODGING AT COLLEGE.

LOUIS CHARLES CASARTELLI VS. JOHN GALLAGHER.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, on behalf of the plaintiff, said the suit was brought to recover £216-19-8, the sum due to the St. Beyt's College at Manchester on account of board and lodging for the defendant's two sons, who were inmates of the College. A copy of the summons was served on the defendant on the 16th inst. He entered his acknowledgment thereon.

Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors, said his firm held a power of attorney for the plaintiff in this case. By a letter of the 23rd September last, witness called upon the defendant to pay the amount due, namely, £216-19-8, and the defendant replied that he did not for a moment dispute the debt. He had paid nothing on account of the debt. Witness wrote yesterday to the manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and ascertained that the equivalent of £216-19-8 at the current rate of exchange would be Rs. 3,719-11-5.

His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for the last-mentioned amount, with interest and costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

DISPUTES BETWEEN TRUSTEES.

KHETSEY JAITHA AND OTHERS VS. WELLJEE NATHA AND OTHERS.

His lordship delivered judgment in the suit, which was a suit between the trustees of the Bhimpura property referred to the judgment of the Chief Justice in the case of the Advocate-General vs. Punjabai (I.L.R., 18 Bom., 551.) The intention shewn by the appointment of the six trustees of the document of the 17th April 1869 was that two should represent each of the three objects of the trust. Vacancies having occurred through retirement and death, fresh trustees were appointed. At first things worked smoothly, though there was no regularly appointed managing trustee. In 1891 disputes arose between the trustees; and the dispute centred round three of the tenants of the Bhimpura property. The truth appeared to his lordship to be that the rival trustees, being at arms' length with each other, there was no real attempt to manage the property amicably as before. On 12th December 1893, the present suit was filed, praying that Welljee and Ladhan should be ordered to hand over all the trust property in their possession, and should be removed from their trusteeship; and that a scheme should be settled for the management of the trust. Various issues were forged out in the case, such as whether the plaintiffs were entitled to have the first and second defendants, or either of them, removed from the trusteeship, &c. Several of the issues were soon disposed of. With regard to the material issue as mentioned above, his lordship was of opinion that there had been no specific act of malversation on the part of either of the defendants. Coming to the important question whether the two defendants should be removed from their trusteeship, his lordship found that it was the defendants' conduct which caused disputes in the administration of the trust property; but though this conduct was culpable, it was not such as to compel the court to remove these men from their position as trustees so long as a proper scheme was framed to prevent any such disputes occurring. His lordship gave certain directions for the scheme, which obviated any reference to the Commissioner. It was to be hoped that the disputes regarding the administration of this trust had now been finally settled. The first two defendants were to pay personally all the costs of the suit.

B. V. R. CORPS.

"C" COMPANY PRIZE MEETING.

THE annual prize meeting of "C" company, which commenced on the 18th January, under the superintendence of Captain Palmer, has been brought to a very successful termination. Out of a total strength of 67, no less than 43 members attended the meeting, which speaks well for the interest taken by the Company in shooting. The prize-winners were as follows:—

	Points.		Rs.
Corpl W Walmsley	122	1st Prize	50
Vol E T Stevenson	114	2nd "	30
" H E Prescott	103	3rd "	25
Lc-Corp A G Boylette	97	4th "	25
Hugler A N Wright	96	5th "	15
Vol I R Miller	94	6th "	15
" G W W Evans	88	7th "	10
" H G Dunsford	83	8th "	10
" A B Colker	74	9th "	10
" E B Boylette	74	10th "	10
" J A Spencer	73	11th "	5
" E A Hessing	70	12th "	5

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST presided at the annual prize distribution to the pupils of the Bombay Scottish Education Society Schools, which took place in the Town Hall, yesterday afternoon. The Governor arrived at 4-30 p.m., accompanied by Mr. Heaton, Private Secretary, and was received at the entrance by the Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, the Hon. Mr. MacDonnel, Surgeon-Lieut-Col. Arnott, the Rev. Thos. H. Greig, and the Rev. E. M. Gray. A large number of spectators were present, among them being Dr. D. Mackechan, Messrs. Alexander Mckenzie, Duncan Shaw, Carfral Alston, Dr. D. MacDonald, the Rev. J. Scott, and Dr. Gerson da Cunha.

The proceedings were opened with a prayer by the Rev. T. H. Greig, after which Rev. Mr. Gray read the annual report, from which we take the following extracts:—

The Committee are glad to report that in the 29th year of their existence the Society's schools have been steadily carrying on their useful work. There have been, as usual, some difficulties and some encouragements. The importance of the work itself for the European community in Bombay can scarcely be overestimated, and the Committee are impressed with the responsibility that rests upon them to make it as effective and thorough as possible.

The schools were examined in September by Mr. J. Oliver, who reported that in his opinion they were well organised, well conducted, and efficient institutions, and that a high standard of discipline and order seemed to be maintained.

In the University "Matriculation" Examination of 1895, out of ten candidates who were sent up, five passed. It may be mentioned that two of our former pupils took the B.A. degree at the same time.—The "Macpherson Scholarship" of the monthly value of Rs. 20, open to competition every second year, goes this year to Gertrude King from the John Connon School. In the Matriculation Examination, by the results of which this award is decided, Ethel Marrett gained slightly better marks, but is not eligible to hold the scholarship as she has not attended the school the necessary period of time.—The Jardine Gold Medal given to the dux girl in each school has for 1895 been won in the Byculla School by Ethel Marrett, and in the John Connon School by Gertrude King.—The "Society's Silver Medal" for the dux boy in each school goes in the John Connon School to Alexander King.—One of the three "Government Junior Scholarships" open to European schools was gained by Harold King of the John Connon School.

The Scriptures have been regularly and carefully taught in religious instruction throughout the year.

Several changes amongst the junior teachers have taken place owing to failure of health and other causes. In June Mr. and Mrs. Dickson left the Byculla School to take temporary charge of the Scottish Orphanage at Mahim. The Society is feeling, in common with kindred institutions, a difficulty in obtaining and retaining the services of competent trained teachers. The Committee are well aware that one main reason of this is their inability to promise such regular advance of salary as they would gladly do, but they hope that a considerable increase in the funds at their disposal will permit them to offer a better inducement than has been possible hitherto. Mr. Macdonald again expresses his thorough satisfaction with the very efficient co-operation he has had throughout the year from all the members of the staff. More than once considerable extra work has been thrown upon some of the teachers, and it has been undertaken loyally and without complaint. The Committee tender their warmest thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, to Miss Fredoux, to Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Bhore, and all the teachers for all that they have done to ensure the success of the schools.

A fair share of success has attended our Cadet Company during the past year. The number on the roll rose from 49 in 1894 to 54 in 1895, but the figure of merit fell from 84·37 to 80·39. The attendances at the battalion parades have not been as full as could be desired. The Committee hope to hear of a marked improvement in this respect in 1896. Of the three prizes offered to Cadets by the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, one—the second—was carried off by one of the three teams in the competition. Cadet Malcolm took the silver medal for the top score made by Cadets under 15 with an excellent score of 60. The Company has had the honour of numbering among its members the only two Cadet marksmen in the battalion, and they again won the Blaney Challenge Cup, which they have continously held for the last seven years.

The Committee would commend to the notice of parents the classes for drill and gymnastics in both schools, and hope that a larger number of pupils will be encouraged to take advantage of them. They are glad to hear the boys have been taking a greater interest in cricket than formerly, and that, especially among the younger boys, there has been a distinct improvement in play; and they thank the teachers, particularly Mr. Crosse, for the interest they have taken in the school sports.

The Committee regret to notice that the year's income has not been sufficient to meet the expenditure and that the Society's resources have been exceeded to the extent of more than two thousand rupees. If this state of things is not remedied, serious difficulties will arise. At the same time some increase of expenditure is imperatively necessary if the schools are to keep pace with the needs of the time and to be thoroughly efficient. It is also extremely desirable that some fund should be created out of which provision could be made for retiring allowances to teachers after long and good service. The Committee have accordingly sent out a more general appeal for subscriptions than has been made for many years. While there are other and good schools in Bombay, they feel that the Scottish Schools have a distinct place and a distinct work of their own, and that every effort ought to be made and encouraged to carry out to the full the aims of the good men who founded them; and that therefore they have a well-based claim to public support. In conclusion, the Committee commend the work of the schools to the sympathy especially of Scotch people in Bombay, and to their prayers that the blessing of God may rest upon it.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, seconded by Dr. Arnott, the report was adopted.

An interesting programme of Scottish and French songs, Kindergarten exercises, and recitations were gone through very creditably by the children of the schools. While performing the drill the children turned the side of small fans, which bore some letters of the alphabet, and when the young ones were commanded to "halt" and "front" the audience could read "Welcome to H. E. Lord Sandhurst" in blue letters on the red fans. The songs rendered by the girls conclusively proved that in music classes they were taught scientifically.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, having awarded the prizes to the successful students, in addressing the assembly, said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen and my little friends,—I cannot address the meeting to-day without prefacing to my remarks the sad news we have had received only a few days ago. I mean the sad intelligence of the death of a son-in-law of our beloved Queen-Empress. Our sympathy is extended to the Queen-Empress and to the widow Princess. It is true that we cannot do anything to alleviate such sorrow as the widow Princess and the Queen-Empress have suffered, but we can, at any rate, tender our humble and sincerest sympathy. (Hear, hear.)

We have had most delightful entertainment this afternoon provided by boys and girls. (Hear, hear). I have listened with the greatest pleasure the singing of the girls, and I have heard nothing more pleasing to the ear than the clear voices which denote that music has been taught in the schools as nicely as other subjects. We have had the pleasure of seeing the exercises in Kindergarten system and the Indian-club exercise by the girls, among whom I was greatly pleased to find some in Parsi costume. I am a very strong advocate of Kindergarten and I have all along been a strong supporter of having that system introduced in all schools. I remember some time ago when I was a candidate on the London Board the piano question was in the front I stood on the platform to speak in favour of the system, and so favourable were my views on the subject that I was called the "Young Piano-man." The arguments of the oppositionists to the pieno were founded, (as is always the case with opposition of such nature) on such grounds as were below notice. It was urged that the school-houses in some parts of London were not big enough for a piano. However broad or narrow these school houses may be here they have got the piano on which the students are taught in the classes. (Applause.) What we regard as the education of little children is not a deep formula or a task which they might find a difficult task to learn, but what we want is the fascinating of the children's attention and giving them a concentration of attention without which education is absolutely useless (Hear, hear). Now, ladies and gentlemen, the history of the school has interested me very much. I have a slight acquaintance with the school and I find there in the many names they have included the strong Scotch common sense which you always find among Scotchmen in the City of Bombay. (Applause.) There are about 300 children being educated in these schools, and I understand that both these schools are under the supervision of Mr. Macdonald, who has been doing the work for the last 32 years, which is a service any man can be proud of. (Cheers.) This period is a third of a century and more than what is usually counted for generation. We are all very pleased with his work, and also satisfied with the work of other teachers, the honorary secretaries, and the governing body, who all are entitled to our best praise. (Applause.)

Ladies and Gentlemen, and specially my little friends, I must tell you that it is well-known that every child does not receive a prize; if that were the case then there would be no great thing to gain a prize. I would ask the children who have not got prizes this time not to be dishcartened, but they should put forward as much energy as they can next time to get one. I do not know if any kind of physical exercise is encouraged in the schools. I don't see the place where the children do get this exercise. I have already addressed boys and girls in Bombay and Poona with regard to physical exercise. I understand cricket is the best exercise for school boys, and I shall see what record these schools have in cricket.

Coming to the end of the report, I find an allusion made to the state of the funds. Having some experience of schools in Bombay I don't think your experience differs from that of other like institutions with regard to the financial state. There is a direct allusion made with regard to want of funds, and I am glad to say that it is not Government they have called upon to supply the want. The management have requested those who are interested in the schools to supply fund, and have made a request to the public in general. I sincerely hope that the request be generously responded to, and if I may be permitted I should like to subscribe a humble contribution thereto. (Cheers.)

Ladies and Gentlemen,—A short time ago I put a resolution to your vote for the adoption of the report. I now put another resolution to my little friends on my left that I commend to the event they should have a holiday at an early date. (Laughter and cheers). At any rate, whether they adopt the resolution or not, I ask the authorities of the schools that my request be complied with. I have now to congratulate all friends for their performance, which is so successful. It has been a very great pleasure to perform this very easy duty to preside on an occasion like this, and I wish you better success in all your future annual meetings. (Loud cheers.)

In proposing a vote of thanks to his Excellency the Governor, the Hon. Mr. Birdwood said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before the proceedings of this evening are brought to a close, I should like to express on your behalf our thanks to his Excellency the Governor for kindly taking the chair and distributing the prizes. I think I may assure his Excellency that his presence here is appreciated by us all—by the girls and boys, by our old and valued friends, Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald, and the efficient staff of teachers by whom they are assisted, by the parents and friends of the children and by the committee of management of these schools including their chairman, Mr. Justice Jardine, and the secretary the Rev. Mr. Greig, and their corresponding secretary, the Rev. Mr. Greig, who we are all sorry to hear, is so soon to leave us. In this list of those for whom I have ventured to speak I have placed the girls and boys first; and I have done so advisedly and mainly because they seem to me to have taken decidedly the lead in their demonstrations of happiness on this occasion; and in that respect they furnish a strong contrast to the school boy as described to us by writers on the subject, any time during the last 300 years, since the greatest of our dramatists spoke of

"The whining school boy, with his satchel,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail,
Unwillingly to school."

And, as if to prove that Shakespeare wrote for all time we have had here in Bombay within the last few days a great humourist telling us of his faithful schoolboys in a village in the Far West, how on one of those dubious sort of days when it was just a little too rainy to go to school, but not to rainy to go a fishing, he always took the course to which an unfailing natural instinct prompted him, and that instinct did not lead in the direction of the school house. Well, the sight we see before us this evening, which is but a repetition of many similar sights with which we are all familiar in Bombay shows, I think, quite conclusively that, though our greatest poet wrote for all time he did not write for all places certainly not for Bombay. For no one can think of any of these lads and lasses now before us as creeping unwillingly to school or as being tempted even on the wettest day of our monsoon, to angle in forbidden waters, when the school door stood open to receive them? These boys and girls, we cannot doubt it for a moment, find the school a very pleasant place indeed. And there are a good many reasons why they should do so, which will readily occur to all who are acquainted with the history and management of the Scottish schools in this city. Some of them have been mentioned by his Excellency; but I am sure none of you will charge me with using the language of exaggeration, when I say that one of these reasons has close connection with the encouragement which is given to the cause of education in this city by a sympathetic Chairman, such as we have in this evening presided at the annual prize giving. I ask you all to join me in a cordial vote of thanks to Lord Sandhurst. (Loud applause).

The Hon. Mr. MacDonald seconded the motion.

In replying to the compliment his Excellency said:—

There is one thing with regard to this motion which has been omitted by the mover and the seconder. The motion has still to be put to the meeting. Still I will accept it as passed. I have already said it was a very great pleasure to come this afternoon and to help in a very humble way. Every subject in Bombay interests me. I have had an opportunity of seeing various Schools in Bombay, and I say that this school is well looked after, and the education imparted there is extremely satisfactory. (Cheers.)

Three cheers were given for his Excellency at the conclusion of the proceedings and similar compliment was paid to the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Birdwood.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AT MANDAVIE BUNDER.

ON Monday last, an evening entertainment was given by Mr. Vussonjee Tricumjee Muljee, a wealthy cotton merchant, at his residence, at Mandavie Bunder, in honour of his daughter's marriage. The whole street was illuminated with stands and pyramids of tumbler lights. Mr. Vussonjee's four-storeyed house, which faces Kessowjee Naik's drinking fountain in the street, was brilliantly illuminated from top to bottom with chandeliers and coloured globes. The illumination of the lower storey of the house, where the guests were accommodated, attracted particular attention. An ornamental iron framework, erected in front of the verandah, supported a large number of gas-globes, which were surmounted by an illuminated arch, displaying the word "Welcome." The extensive verandah, which accommodated a large number of the guests, presented a rare scene of splendour; and so did the inner reception-room. The walls were decorated by a native artist with gold and enamel, and were beautified with mirrors and other articles of Oriental splendour. Rich carpets covered the floors. The outlines of the building, facing the street, were defined with many multi-coloured lanterns. Rich crystal flower vases, filled with fresh flowers, hung from the ceiling. Representatives of all classes of the community responded to Mr. Vussonjee's invitation to the entertainment. As an extensive cotton merchant, having ranch firms in Khandeish, Hingunghat, and other districts, he is well known to and popular among European merchants and bankers. In his own community, the Dussa Oswal caste of Banias, he is respected as one of the leading members, who has given large sums of money in charity, and has built temples and shrines at Palitana, Mahuwa, and other places, as his father did, in former years, in Kutch, Sootree, and elsewhere. The guests were cordially welcomed by Mr. Vussonjee, his friends, Mr. Meherally Mahomed Patel, Mr. Meheralli Dewraj Master, and others, and escorted into the reception hall, where a company of nautch-girls danced and sang for their amusement. At a later hour, the guests adjourned to the refreshment tables, laid in another part of the premises, and left with the customary presents of garlands and bouquets of flowers. Among those present were Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana, the Persian Consul General, Mr. Mirza Abas Alli Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, Resaldar Saiyad Jola Khan, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor, Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Sheriff of Bombay, Messrs. Mansukhlal and Jamshedji Mackwain, Mr. Smythe, Mr. and Mrs. Prier de Soane, Messrs. H. M. Layne, W. Webb, Allan Daly, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Fluker, Mr. and Mrs. Kringelhofer, Messrs. L. W. Michael, C. Michael, Miss Michael, Mr. and Mrs. Flynn, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. Bristed, Messrs. R. Bruce, Bruington, Craig, Smith, S. Bayley, S. A. Nathan, T. Derry, R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., W. R. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Schelling, Messrs. R. Gilbert, J. L. LeGeyt, R. Azavedo, Dr. C. Underwood, Mr. and Mrs. Rae, Mr. P. Christal, Dewan Bahadur Janibhai Jashhai, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ibraim, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Vandravundas Purshotumdas, Rabhoy Tapidas Murjidas, Runsordas Vandravundas, Nandlas Dayabhai, R. M. Sayani, C.I.E., Furdoonjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy Registrar, Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Pirmusjee Meherali Mahomed Chinoy, Abdula R. Sayani, Ahmed R. Sayani, Fazalbhoy Meheralli Chinoy, Muncherjee E. Morris, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Dinsamjee N. D. Jeejeebhoy, Karsandas Vallabhdas, Pardhandas Gokaldas Tejpall, Gordhandas Khatao Makanjee, Damodardas Tapidas, Mathuradas Gokaldas, Rao Saheb Morar Rao, Messrs. Perozsha C. Mehta, Bhaskerrao B. Pitale, Balcrishna B. Pitale, Sivajee Dharmajee, Ruttonsey Mooljee, Narandas Purshotumdas, J. C. Cama, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Ratteram Durgaram Davey, Damodar Gordhandas, Tarrim Kensey, Nusserwanjee Limjee Banajee, Eknath R. Khote, Dinanath Khote, Harilal Pranjivan Majoo, Syed A. Mirza of Moorshedabad, Motichand Panalal, Amichand Panalal, Goolabdas Amichand, Chapsey Parbat, Sirdar Major Husen Ali Khan of the Hyderabad Contingent, Messrs. Oomer Jamal, Burjorjee Manockjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Manockjee Rustomjee Jamna, Perozsha Bapujee Chinoy, Manockjee Manockjee Badhurjee, Furdoonjee Shapurjee Moola Feroz, Dinsha Jeejeebhoy Dhonjy, Furdoonjee Cowerjee Kapadia, C. M. Ballliwalla, Muncherjee K. Cheramaneck, Nanabhai Framjee Daver, Oursetjee Jadabhoy Banajee, Ali Mahomed Nensey, Rajaram Vasared, Narandas Purshotumdas, Canjee Purbut, Hajee Cassum Ladha, Hajee Mooser Hajee Jan Mahomed of Sukkur, Shunker Venayek Sanjekar, Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Ahmedbhoy Hassum Dharamsi, Kesowjee Nathoo, Ramdas Kessowjee, Sorabjee B. Kapadia, Ardasir S. Madon, Bhaidas Ramdeen, Laxmon Venayek, Narandas Harridas, Govindjee Shamjee, Dharsey Versey, Trikumjee Nirpal, Takersey Jewraj, Ghellabhai Padamsey, Abeychand Raghojee, Meghjee Ghellabhai, &c.

THE BRUTAL MURDER AT SEWREE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Tookaram Suntoo Sawant, his reputed mistress Krishnee, her mother, Baya and Gopal Vithoo Ganeker were again charged by Superintendent Nolan, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with murder of a girl, named Casee, aged twelve years, residing with her father at Sewree Road, and with abetment of the offence. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown. The accused were not defended.

Mr. Little at the outset informed the court that as there was no direct evidence as to who actually murdered the girl, he thought it necessary that a pardon should be granted to one of the accused, and wished that accused No. 3 Krishnee should receive the pardon under section 337 of the Code.

Krishnee was asked if she wished to accept the pardon and give evidence making a full and true disclosure of the circumstances within her knowledge relating to the murder. The accused woman accepted the pardon on these terms, and she was ordered out of the dock by the Court. Krishnee then went into the witness box and, examined by the Government Solicitor, said: I am a mill-hand and employed in the Jubilee Mill. I recollect the day on which the body of Casee was found. It was Sunday. The day before that I attended the mill half day, and returned home at 3 p.m. When I returned home, I saw five persons in the house, viz., No. 1, who is my paramour, No. 2, my mother, No. 4 Gopal Vithoo and two guests, whom I point out to Court (Ramji Daji and Annaji Gungaram are identified). Tookaram rents the room, while this man (pointing to Gudhardial Radhakishen) is the owner of the chawl, and this place is situated in Lakeet Bunder Road. In that room Tookaram, his younger brother, Yessoo Mahadoo (who has given evidence,) and myself, live. Yessoo Mahadoo came to live there also since his return from his native country. When I returned from the mill, I saw the two guests seated on a cot in the verandah. Accused No. 4 Gopal came and sat by them. My mother Baya (No. 2) and myself were seated inside the room. Tookaram (No. 1) had gone to fetch beetle leaves and nuts and on his way home had brought the two guests with him. Tookaram then gave the guests some beedees to smoke and the beetle nuts to chew. My mother came out of the room and asked one of the guests Ramji what had happened to his foot. Ramji said he had had tried many remedies, but they had done him no good. My mother then took some rice and prophesied that the disease would not be cured till he returned to his native place. In the meanwhile the deceased Casee came and stood on the threshold of our room with a lota in her hand. She had come from the water closet and stood in front. Tookaram (No. 1) and

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D. MACDONALD, M.D., B. Sc., C. M., University Registrar.

Bombay, 27th January, 1896.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
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Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

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NOTES.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

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TODARMAL.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.

REUTER'S financial telegram of yesterday reported that Consols were unchanged in price at 107⅛, and Bar Silver was 1-8d. higher at 30⅛d. per oz., while in all the other quotations there was no change. Copper Braziers was £51, and Yellow Metal 4 3-8. Silver in New York remained yesterday at 67 cents per oz., but demand Exchange on London was ¼ cent. lower at 4·88¼ dollars.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 38⅛s. per 416 lbs. sellers, shipment this and or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; tone of the market firm.

Last evening the Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet; Surats quiet, but steady; and Arrivals, steady. The day's sales aggregated 12,000 bales, and Imports, 20,000 bales. Egyptian "Fair" Brown was quoted at 5 5-8d.; and the prizes of all other descriptions were unchanged. American Arrivals remained as formerly except in the extreme quotations, which were both 1-64d. lower, being given at 4 29-64d. for January deliveries, and at 4 13-32d. for May-June. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York yesterday Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent, to 8¼ cents; and April Futures were 10 points lower at 8 cents. At the U. S. Ports the Receipts for the day totalled 23,000 bales.

Our local Cotton market has been steady in tone to-day, with a moderate business doing, and prices generally Re. 1 lower. For Export 900 bales have been bought, consisting of 200 bales Karachi Ginned, at Rs. 174½; 200 Bengal, at Rs. 174; 200 Khandwa, at Rs. 197; and 300 Khangaum, at Rs. 194. By the Mills 950 bales have been purchased, made up of 50 bales Kukawa, at Rs. 208; 400 Bengal, at Rs. 155½ to Rs. 174; and 500 Barsi, at Rs. 210 per candy.

WHEAT.—Only a small business has passed today, in a steady market, and with prices all unchanged.

SEEDS have also been a steady market, with a moderate enquiry and quotations the same as before, except for *Linseed*, in which there has been a decline of 1 anna to Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-2-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	17,768 bales.
Wheat	29,391 cwts.
Linseed	6,445 ,,
Rapeseed	2,419 ,,
Gingellyseed	14,753 ,,
Groundnuts	11,513 ,,
Castorseed	2,248 ,,
Rice	13,708 ,,

FREIGHTS.—Nothing doing in this market, which continues dull.

EXCHANGE.—Rates were steady at opening this morning, with 1s. 2d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 3-32d. for three months' sight Bills, and remained thereat throughout the day, one seller of Demand coming forward at 1s. 2 1-32d. for February delivery. A moderate amount of business was reported both ways; and Telegraphic was given at 1s. 2⅛, well forward. The following were the quotations at closing:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 2 1-32d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 2 3-32d.	,,
Francs 3 do.	...1·48¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market was firm today at 105 11-16 for Cash, 105⅝ for the 3rd February Settlement, and 105 3/8 for the March Account, which rates were also quoted at the close.

SHARES.—Some slight activity has been apparent in this market to-day, and the changes in prices as shown in our revised list are entirely of an upward tendency.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107⅜
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116⅝
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 7-16.
Bar Silver	30⅛

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JAN. 27.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall left here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, JAN. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana from Colombo arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal from Colombo arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 27.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

Mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, from China, arrived,

JAN. 28.

Mail steamer Ballarat, from Aden, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Idzumi Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 28th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer La Seyne left Karachi for Bombay, on Tuesday, the 28th instant, and she is expected here on the morning of the 30th instant,

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scottish Hero s—770 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 22 bales wool, R Rampurdas; 15 cases condiments, M Poonjiaee and Sons; 300 bales wool, G Toolseedas; 10 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 90 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—11 cases bristles, Greaves Cotton and Co; 100 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 21 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kt Bachelor s—100 bales cotton, 9,000 cwts wheat, 15,981 cwts teelseed and 300 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 1000 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—999 cwts pop yseed, and 9,999 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 605 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 601 cwts myrabollams, Toppen and Co; 8 pots geranium oil, Volkart Brothers; 119 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

St Irene s—537 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 200 cwts gum, Haji Sulleman; 3 cases carpets, Latham and Co; 25 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 501 cwts mustard seed, Tyabji and Co; 1,037½ cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co; 250 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1 bundle carpets, S J Tellery and Co.

Clyde s—2,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 550 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Gloamin s—100 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co; 2,01 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Archimede s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Gloamin s—107 cwts coir yarn, K Khooshall.

FOR BREMEN.

Stolzenfels s—6,003 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—2,002 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Clyde s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bytell and Co; 2,001 cwts castorseed, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Letimbro s—300 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, N B Mody and Co; 300 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, and 150 cwts oopiete, Yan Shun and Co; 600 cwts old iron, G Dayabhoy; 25 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co

Rosetta s—2 cwts moyeteeth, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khedive s—25 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Letimbro s—650 bales twist, G Macdonald and Co; 200 bales twist, N J Abraham; 200 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 255 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co.

Rosetta s—300 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 75 bales twist, Hajiliee; 500 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 350 bales twist, N J Abraham; 250 bales twist, E J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Rosetta s—12 bales skins, M M Essabhoy.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murry s—2 cases soap, Jaffer Marakhixa.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—31 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee; 1 case clocks, H S Hubib.

Hochheimer s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Jamsetjee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Stolzenfel s—14 cases glassware, R E Peer Mahomed; 50 cases beer, Nowrojee Ardesir and Sons; 306 cases window glass, T Ebramjee; 151 cases window glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoy; 101 cases glassware, H H Ahmed.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—10 cases writing and 22 bales printing papers, M A M Shureefully.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

A SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED PAPER, DEALING WITH THE MUTINY,

ITS ORIGIN,

ITS DIMENSIONS

AND

ITS MORAL,

BY

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

(FORMER GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY),

WILL APPEAR IN THE COLUMNS OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

ON

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERNARD—January 22, at "The Home," Woodlands, Coonoor, the wife of Captain E H Bernard, I S C, Cantonment Magistrate of Mandalay, of a daughter.

SANDFORD—January 20, at Calcutta, the wife of C W Sandford, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLARK—DORAN—January 18, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Alex Ferrier, M A, Allan McDougall Clark, to Mabel Eveline, youngest daughter of Henry Doran, Esq.

YOUNG—MARR—January 21, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev A Ferrier, M A, Surgeon-Lieutenant William Young, M B, I M S, Civil Surgeon, Mainpuri, N-W P, to Amy, second daughter of Captain John Marr, of Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland.

DEATHS.

HICKIE—January 5, at Rowalpindi, Gladys Estelle, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs W B Hickie, aged 8 days.

UPSHON—January 23, at Tanjore, of bronchitis, James Norman, son of H E Upshon, aged 8 months.

VIVIAN—January 15, at Sarsawa Frank Harry Hocking, the beloved second son of Harry Vivian, P W Inspector, N-W Railway, aged 12 years and 8 months, accidentally drowned in a well, whilst bravely trying to save the life of his pet dog.

WALLACE—January 21, at Madras, Robert Wallace, late of Coorg.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1896.

THERE was a determined ring about the whole of the speeches made at the great public meeting at the Novelty Theatre, yesterday afternoon, which should not be without its effect in revealing to Her Majesty's Ministers in general, and to Lord George Hamilton in particular, the grave mistake that was made when the Mandate was issued to Lord Elgin and his Council to frame the two fiscal bills now before the Legislature. The meeting was in no sense of the word convened for the ventilation of the grievances of a particular industry. It is true that some of those who signed the requisition for the meeting to be held are millowners, but they signed as citizens of Bombay, and not as cotton manufacturers. Scarcely any of the speakers at yesterday's meeting have any connection with the mill industry, but in common with all good citizens they have an interest of a most direct kind in the maintenance of sound finance and public contentment. As these most essential elements to the well-being of the general community are distinctly imperilled by the legislation now proposed, the citizens who took a prominent part in yesterday's demonstration would have failed in their duty if they had refused to accept the invitation to raise their voices in emphatic protest. The keynote of the complaint, made by one speaker after another, and affirmed in the resolution unanimously passed, was that the rearrangement propounded by Sir James Westland will place on coarse cloths a duty of 3½ per cent., from which they have hitherto been exempt, at the very time when the state of Indian finance is opposed to permit of the incidence of taxation on the clothing of the well-to-do being lowered by 1½ per cent. The strange thing about this extraordinary and unjust arrangement is that so far as we in India are aware it has not been asked for by the people for whose benefit, as everyone knows, it has been undertaken. So recently as last Thursday no such suggestion had reached the Government of India, for Sir James Westland, in asking leave to introduce his bills, said "the Manchester merchants unfortunately have made to us no suggestions at all, except the financially impracticable one to abolish the duties altogether." Still the fact that the Government of India has not been informed what the views of Lancashire are in respect to the best method of readjustment is no proof in itself that Lord George Hamilton has not been entirely guided in the decision at which he has arrived by the wishes of Lancashire. He has had several private interviews with the representatives of the cotton manufacturers, and, as one of the speakers informed the audience, the last of these secret conferences took place on Monday afternoon. Reference was also made to the fact that Lord George Hamilton issued his Mandate before the commercial bodies in India had time or opportunity to supply him with a full statement of their views. A Secretary of State, who can thus break faith with the country whose interest it is his special province to advance, would not be likely to inform the Government of India when forwarding his Mandate as to the source of his inspiration. The Lancashire press has been significantly silent in regard to the details of the various schemes of re-adjustment, and in view of their past methods of controversy it is no uncharitable assumption to suppose that the Lancashire agitators fathered this scheme, and persuaded Lord George Hamilton to be its foster parent, because they knew that the plan was the best that could be devised to disgust India and bring about the entire repeal of the duties. The danger of this latter step being taken before long is, as was shown yesterday, a very real one.

In the course of the able speech with which he submitted the resolution to the meeting, Mr. Kittredge showed conclusively that the proposed re-arrangement of the duties will violate the repeated declarations of the Secretary of State that there must be no protection in the incidence of the duties. Mr. Kittredge dealt with the figures we lately gave showing how large a portion of the cotton cloth made in India is woven by hand, and showed that, even supposing the course of trade is not disturbed, for every pound of cloth that Government will tax with a 3½ per cent. excise two pounds will escape duty. But we know that the course of trade will be disturbed, and so far from Sir James Westland's idyllic picture of the hand-loom weavers "picking up at odd hours the scanty crumbs which the mill industry leaves them" being realised, it will be a case of the workers who already have the lion's share of the trade absorbing a good deal of the remainder. It is futile to confer boons for "poor people to eke out their livelihood" by hand-loom weaving—a measure which, whatever its benefits to a particular section of the community, will inflict actual hardship on the masses generally by taxing their clothing for the first time. The risks of such a course in a country like India are not inconsiderable. Mr. Kittredge's solemn warning that "this subordination of the interests of a dependency to those more assertive ones of the mother-country plants in the minds of the inhabitants of that dependency an irritation which grows rapidly into an undying animosity," is perfectly justified. Mr. Kittredge was able to appeal to the lessons of history in support of this declaration. The tendency of Indian feeling under existing provocation was shown by the tumultuous applause with which the meeting received the suggestion of Mr. Vasanji Khimji that the well-to-do natives of the country should discontinue the purchase of English-made clothing.

If commercial men in India had stubbornly closed their ears to the complaints of Lancashire and refused to believe that the slightest ground existed for them, there would have been some little excuse for springing upon the country legislation of an entirely unexpected kind. But so far from assuming an intractable attitude the business men of the country have been at great pains to work out a plan designed to remove all ground for legitimate complaint. As Mr. Moses said yesterday, the recommendation made by the Chambers of Commerce of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras was a fair and equitable basis for settlement. But without waiting to examine the scheme in detail Lord George Hamilton has adopted an entirely different method, which transfers a large portion of the burden of the duties from the shoulders of the well-to-do to those of the poverty stricken, and at the same time inflicts a serious blow on a large section of the mill industry. It is a blow which that industry is not in a position to sustain, for, as pointed out by Mr. Moses, the mills are hampered on all sides by circumstances adverse to their development. The disparity between the exchange of the Far East and the rupee, the Chino-Japanese war and the subsequent rapid development of the mill industry in Japan, as well as enhanced freights between India and China, have all tended to injure the mill industry. Yet the Government, which should do all in its power to further the interests of this industry—an important outlet for our surplus labour—comes forward with a proposal for which there is absolutely nothing to be said but *hoc volo, sic jubeo*. Injured by one adverse circumstance after another, the weaving millowners will find it a matter of the utmost difficulty to keep their heads above water, in face of the protection afforded at their expense to the hand-loom weavers. As Mr. Moses tersely put it, a whole family setting to work on hand looms for their livelihood from daybreak to dusk, relieving each other, require no paid manager to supervise them or coals for their boilers. It may be added that they are also relieved of the legal restrictions placed upon the mills in regard to the number of hours they continue to work. There are only twenty thousand power-looms in the island of Bombay and but thirty thousand in all India. The number of hand-looms is put at seven millions. The number is sure to be increased to the detriment of the mills if the Government proposals become law next Monday. Lord Elgin and his Council have decided to defer the next meeting of the Legislative Council until Monday next. Yesterday's large and influential meeting should be an incentive to the Government of India to make the most strenuous efforts to prevail on the Home Government to reconsider their unfortunate decision. If—as is to be feared from the statement made by Sir James Westland yesterday to the Bombay deputation—the Viceroy and his councillors fail to do this, a large share of moral responsibility will rest upon them.

THE working of the Indian Post Office is reported upon this week, and the year to which the report has reference—1894-95—was remarkable for the progress achieved, not the least noteworthy feature being the fact that the number of postal articles dealt with was twenty-four millions in excess of that of the previous twelve months. During the year the postal systems in the Native States of Kashmir, Pudakotta, Bamra, and Nandgaon were amalgamated with the Imperial Post Office. The system, successfully tried in Oudh, of serving civil processes and writs of demand through the registered letter post, was extended to the whole of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle. A scheme for giving simple instructions to students in primary schools in the Punjab Circle on postal matters, with the object of popularising postal information, was introduced, and it is probable that the scheme will hereafter be extended to other provinces. The mail service between Calcutta and Simla and between Bombay and Lahore was accelerated and a through service between Lucknow and Simla at last established. A system of local audit by the Postmasters of certain head offices was experimentally introduced, and the accounts of money order transactions within their respective jurisdictions are now to be overhauled as a preliminary to their final acceptance by the Comptroller of the Post Office. The new contract, for a period of ten years, with effect from the 1st May, 1894, was concluded with the British India Steam Navigation Company for certain mail services in Indian waters. These were the chief changes in the Inland Postal Department. There were others in the "Foreign Post," foremost of these being the inclusion of the British Colony of the Cape of Good Hope in the Universal Postal Union. Then came the introduction of a direct money order exchange with New Zealand, and the resumption of the money order business with Hongkong which had temporarily been suspended in 1893 owing to fluctuations in the rate of exchange. A direct exchange, with the Seychelles Islands, of money orders expressed in Indian currency was substituted for the sterling money order exchange hitherto made through the agency of the British Post Office. The Azores, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, British New Guinea, British Central Africa, Dutch Guiana, Finland, Greece, Liberia, Luxemburg, Madeira, Montenegro, Portugal, Roumania, Servia, Spain, Tripoli, and several places in the Ottoman Empire were added to the list of countries and places abroad with which parcels can be exchanged. An arrangement was introduced for the direct transit of parcels to Mauritius *via* Ceylon, instead of through the United Kingdom. An alternative route *via* Great Britain, which allows of full prepayment of postage to destination, for light parcels to Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland, to which countries postal parcels could previously be sent only by way of Austria, with prepayment of postage as far as the German frontier, has been opened up.

AN arrangement has been concluded with the British Post Office for the insurance of parcels from India to various foreign countries and British colonies and possessions to which insurance was not already available. A daily steamer service has been established between Tuticorin and Colombo as part of the new contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company, and the rate of postage on parcels from India to certain Australasian colonies was raised from 8 annas to 12 annas a pound, and of the postage on soldiers' and seamen's letters from 9 pies to 1 anna as the equivalent of the statutory rate of 1*d.* a letter. Some idea of the enormous work of the Post Office may be formed when it is stated that roughly speaking 396 millions of postal articles passed through the Department during the year. Extensive as its ramifications are, however, the Post Office is not so far-reaching as it must eventually become. There is but one post office in every 141 square miles area and only one letter-box for every fifty-two square miles. The number of postal articles, excluding money orders, is only 1·38 per head of the general, and 32·68 per head of the literate population as compared with 53 per head of the general population in the United Kingdom. The value-payable system, which has not yet been introduced into England, is working satisfactorily out here, and its progress is shown to have been steady and continuous since its first introduction in 1877. In 1878-79, the first complete year of its operation, the number and declared value of value-payable articles were 7,408 and Rs. 1,32,109 only. In the year under report the corresponding figures are 1,735,998 and Rs. 1,99,34,271, the largest on record. Of the total number of postal articles received 99·12 per cent. were delivered, in less than 2 per cent. it being found absolutely impossible to find sender or addressee.

THE principal paper in the new number of the "Journal of the United Service Institution of India" is from the pen of an anonymous writer, who deals with the consolidation of the three Presidency Armies of India. The writer offers some suggestions well worthy of consideration in view of the fact that, for a long time yet, it will be impossible to efface all the old prejudices and customs of the past. He suggests a solution to the problem of assimilation of regiments and titles, and more generally uniting the Native forces of the country. He would have them treated pretty much as the British Line regiments are treated before the territorial system. As regards the Cavalry, he suggests that the Body Guards of the Viceroy, of Bombay and Madras be left as they are, but that the Cavalry of the line shall be numbered from 1st to 34th, the present designations of regiments

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LANCASHIRE OPINION ON SIR JAMES WESTLAND'S MEASURE.

ACCEPTABLE AS AN INSTALMENT.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The *Manchester Guardian* says that Sir James Westland's scheme continues to be keenly discussed, and that opinions are very diverse on the subject.

The spinners naturally like the scheme better than the manufacturers of cloth, while the merchants are thankful for small mercies.

Even among the manufacturers opinions differ according to the nature of the goods they produce.

In discussing the general results, the *Guardian* says that the export of yarns is likely to be stimulated in preference to cloth.

The other proposed changes may have an insidious influence on the Lancashire trade, any injury to which will react adversely on the Indian export trade, and it would therefore be a mistake, the *Guardian* thinks, to be too grateful for the concessions, though they are acceptable as an instalment.

ENGLAND'S UNITED FRONT TO HOSTILE INTERFERENCE.

Sir Henry Fowler, speaking at Wolverhampton, said that the Opposition must support the Government in presenting an united front to every hostile interference with our national rights and honour.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN WALES.

FIFTY-FIVE COLLIERS KILLED.

A disastrous colliery explosion has taken place at Tylorstown Rhondda, in which fifty-five miners were killed.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES IN CANADA.

THE ENTIRE MILITIA TO BE DRILLED.

OTTAWA, JAN. 28.

The Canadian Government have voted half-a-million sterling to be expended in drilling the entire Militia of the Dominion, this year.

THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

ROME, JAN. 28.

An official despatch has been published, which denies a widespread rumour that the Shoans had treacherously attacked the Italian Garrison which had evacuated Makaleh.

THE PORTE AND MACEDONIA.

MORE TROUBLES EXPECTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 28.

The Ottoman Porte is borrowing from the Official's Pension Fund for urgent expenses, as the Sultan seriously apprehends a revival of the insurrectionary movement in Macedonia.

REBELLION IN MADAGASCAR AGAINST THE HOVAS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

Advices from Madagascar, dated 23rd December, state that a native rebellion has broken out against the Hovas, and that a Norwegian trader and several Hova officers have been killed.

The movement is at present in the district of Vatomandry, but is daily extending.

THE COTTON DUTIES QUESTION.

JAN. 27.

The representatives of the Manchester Cotton Duties Committee had a private interview with Lord George Hamilton this afternoon.

THE AMERICANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

At a meeting of Americans, held at Pretoria, a telegram was despatched to Mr. Olney, Secretary of State, stating that their property was in jeopardy and requesting that an American Diplomatic Agent be despatched to the Transvaal as they desired to have their grievances redressed.

COOMASSI.

Major Pigott has been appointed British Resident at Coomassi.

THE TREATMENT OF BRITISH INDIANS IN NATAL.

The *Times*, in discussing the question of the British Indians in Natal, urges a settlement on the basis of the Proclamation of 1858 as Great Britain could not afford a war of races among her own subjects.

GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

BERLIN, JAN. 27.

Several German papers refer to the Emperor's action in the Transvaal as a splendid triumph over Great Britain.

The German press generally continue their virulent attacks upon England.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The death is announced of Mr. Alexander Macmillan, the publisher.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 28.

The s. s. Carthage, with the mails of the 17th instant, left here for Bombay, at 8 a.m., to-day.

FOREST EXPENDITURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 28.

The Government of India, through Mr. Hill, Inspector-General of Forests, have expressed their satisfaction at the decrease that has taken place in the expenditure of the Forest Department in the several provinces.

RESIGNATION OF THE HON'BLE MR. P. M. MEHTA.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta of his seat in the Supreme Legislative Council.

THE EAST COAST RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The scheme for working the section of the East Coast Railway from Vizianagram to Cuttack will be taken in hand immediately.

TROOP REDISTRIBUTION.

The scheme of redistributing troops on the North-Western Frontier will take effect from the 31st March.

THE SANA-KACHIN EXPEDITION.

RANGOON, JAN. 28.

On Monday, Major Atkinson's force occupied Sabow road to town, strongly stockaded, but the Kachins offered only slight opposition, one military policeman being mortally wounded.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 28.

The meeting of the Legislative Council has been postponed to Monday next.

THE HEALTH OF THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy has derived much benefit from the sea trip, but there are still some traces of fever.

His Excellency returns to Calcutta on Saturday.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT TO THE ATLAS.

The Harbour Master's department have succeeded in getting the wreck of the steam-launch Atlas sufficiently high out of water to enable the men to enter to hold her at low water to clear out the mud. Two of the crew were missing at the time of the accident, on Monday, but the body of one man was seen jammed between the gratings of the rear engines. Before the body could be got out, however, it was washed away by the tide. The hull of the Atlas appears to be considerably damaged, but the engines are all right so far as they can be seen at present. The work of lifting the wreck is progressing somewhat slowly, but it is expected that by Thursday next the Atlas will be lifted entirely out of water.

MARK TWAIN'S FAREWELL "AT HOME."

The spoken comment and smiling faces and murmured laughter with which the people who heard Mark Twain give his farewell lecture, last night, at the Novelty Theatre showed that, although the great humourist will bid good-oye to Bombay this morning, the bulk of those who have been privileged to listen to him will go home with the glamour of Mark Twain upon them for many a day to come. Wordsworth somewhere asks a blessing on the poets. One might ask that the humourists should be allowed to have their share in the petition and in its reward. The physiological value of laughter has not been quite appraised yet. Although doctors bestow a certain patronage on cheerfulness, and give it a minor place in the pharmacopœia, no one who has heard Mark Twain during his present visit to Bombay will dispute that the humourists are the benefactors of society. Mark Twain is unquestionably a great humourist, and he has kept us laughing here in Bombay almost constantly since last Friday. It has been said that American humour is hard and unsympathetic, that we find a cynical strain in it, a tendency to laugh at human nature, and make game of its weakness. But even in his most satirical moments Mark Twain is never really ill-natured; and we feel when we laugh at his sayings we are not ridiculing those who deserve our pity rather than our jests. Last night's address was no exception to rule, and both in matter and method was fully up to the high standard of his two previous deliverances. It goes without saying that the veteran laughter-maker had a crowded and most appreciative throng of hearers. Having entertained the audience to one anecdote after another, Mr. Clemens sincerely thanked the Bombay public for the hearty reception accorded to him during his short sojourn, and said that, perhaps, he would not see such marvellous revolutions of Arabian Nights as he had seen here in other parts of the world. He would carry with him all the good impressions when he left the country.

THE BOMBAY DEPUTATION TO CALCUTTA.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR JAMES WESTLAND.

MR. JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary to the Bombay Millowners' Association, sent the following telegram, yesterday, to Mr. George Cotton, Chairman of the Association:—"Deputation had a long interview to-day with Sir James Westland, when Mr. Play. fair was also present. While admitting after an examination of our figures that the effect of the Bills would be to reduce taxation on imported goods from 139 to 87½ lakhs while increasing taxation on Indian manufactures from seven to eighteen lakhs of rupees, Sir James declared that the principle of the Bill to levy taxation on all imported goods alike irrespective of quality or counts of yarn was not open to discussion. But that we could submit a memorial to the Legislative Council, whose meeting stands adjourned till Monday; that a Meeting of the Select Committee would be held on Thursday, at which the deputation could be present. With reference to stocks of cloth on hand and yarns under process of weaving they will now be exempted from duty under new Act if stock taken on Sunday and communicated to Collector. Preparing memorial in anticipation of your sanction on previous lines. Wire any suggestions. If Bills passed limit of thirties in schedule will be abolished, and probably mill-goods assessed on tariff valuations imported *ad valorem*.

HOW THE POOR SEE IT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DEAR SIR,—Be pleased, in justice to India, to give the following a place in your journal and oblige:—

Gentleman,—We note you have signed your name to the protest intended to be made against arbitrary legislative enactment at the meeting to be held in the Novelty Theatre Hall on the 28th instant, and glad to learn of the unanimity of Indian public voice repulsive of oppression against the poor class of India population.

We are at a loss not being able to find on what equitable principles the Hon'ble Westland and his colleagues have based such an Act, viz., to relieve the well-to-do-class and crush the poor. The effect of growing civilization appears to drive the poor Indians to wear rags or barks of trees as in the old ancient times!!

What seems most extraordinary in the action of law-maker is that under the pretext of relief from 5 per cent. duty they amend the Act and extort 2 per cent. more by levying excise of 3½ per cent. on the clothings of poor, destitute of means, thereby rendering the great mass of aborigine Indians uneasy. Be it remembered that too far stretching of elastic string splits it into pieces; such would be the case with Indians, if equity is ever vanquished from the minds of law-givers.—Yours, truely,

J. CRISTNA BROS.

Bombay, 27th Jan. 1896.

We publish verbatim et literatim the above letter, as a fair sample of many which come from the commonalty protesting against the manipulation of the Cotton Duties to the detriment of the poorest classes.—ED., *B. G.*

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable San Thome Loanda restored.
Cable Aden, Zanzibar interrupted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad.
Bhamo route interrupted beyond British frontier between Youngchang and Tali
Mails for Reunion and Madagascar close at Zanzibar, noon Wednesday, 29th, instant

THERE was the usual Doctor Babus' examination at Jorbat at the beginning of this week says a correspondent of the *Planter*. Twenty-eight men went up, but only seven got their certificates. I hear one man caused much amusement when being examined. He was asked, "Supposing such and such happened, what would you do?" Answer: "I would do so and so." Question: "But supposing that did not good, what would you do?" Answer: "I would then do so and so. Question: "But supposing that was no good, what would you then do?" The candidate thought for some time, and then with a beaming happy smile said, "If that would not do I would send for the Doctor-Sahib who lives close to my garden!"

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 10.

THE PUSH STROKE AT BILLIARDS.

NEXT to the spot stroke controversy, nothing connected with billiards has caused greater diversity of opinion recently than the push stroke. Even though a player be skilled enough only to run up a break of a dozen or so, he still considers himself entitled to express an opinion on the subject. Methinks, however, that it is one of those points in the game which affects the professional only, just the same, in fact, as the barring or not of the spot stroke. Ordinary devotees of the game are not likely to alter their methods simply because the exhibition artists agree to leave out certain strokes. In clubs and private billiard saloons one would be as much surprised to find cannons barred as the spot stroke, simply because good spot stroke players are the exception rather than the rule. That, at least, has always been my experience. Personally, I am altogether opposed to this crippled game; so long as it is considered legitimate to put the red down from the spot once, the stroke in all reason should be permissible a thousand times if a man is gifted enough to reach this number. Herein I have always considered that W. J. Peall has been rather shabbily treated by his brother professionals, who might at any rate have made a stand against the introduction of spot-barred games. It has been said, I know, that the public decreed against it by staying away from the exhibition matches. But what has been the effect of this spoliation of the spot stroke: the way has simply been cleared for the introduction of the push stroke and "jamb" cannons, if this expression be permissible. Opinions may differ, of course, but to me it would be far more interesting to see a few hundreds put together by potting the red than to watch a player's back without getting more than a momentary glimpse of the balls—as lots who visit the big displays must do—whilst a sequence of nursery cannons are wheedled along the top cushion. Ives and Dawson have both shown what it is possible to do with the billiard balls "jambed" in the jaws of the corner pocket, and by and bye someone will discover another fancy method, of running up big breaks. Peall has already made a record by scoring 222 with successive losing hazards off the red, and Roberts has compiled 297 without bringing his opponent's ball into play. How far these particular strokes might be developed no one can say; at present the tendency of our best players appears to be in the direction of improving their all-round game. In billiards, as in everything else, we have only to wait to find the truth of that fine old axiom, youth will conquer, borne out. John Roberts is king to-day, as he richly deserves to be, at the spot-barred game, but the time may come when it will be found useful to re-introduce the barred stroke in order to resist the encroachments of what may prove something altogether less skilful and artistic. Diggle and Dawson, the Northern players, are young and full of promise, the former especially, perhaps. It is some time since I last saw the Huddersfield champion, but Diggle I have seen pretty recently, and I can only add my belief to others previously expressed, that it is to Marchester we must look for our next champion.

EXHIBITION BILLIARDS.

Except the players themselves, the markers, the reporters, and the few necessary attendants, I suppose there are few people who have ever settled down to watch a 24,000 match through from beginning to end. To play a game of this kind usually occupies the afternoons and evenings of a fortnight, and having by force of circumstances to attend one of these big affairs I can only describe it as a very tedious ordeal. People have often been heard to remark upon the almost melancholy manner in which Roberts sets about his biggest tasks, but those who have followed the game intimately are aware of the tremendous strain one of these big matches entails. At first it is pleasing to watch the superb skill of the champion as he sets the balls clicking; it becomes fascinating as hundred after hundred are added together without apparent effort. The second and third days provide further entertainment, but towards the end of a week the game begins to pall somewhat, and by the time the second week is entered upon if the game does not begin to grow wearisome and monotonous, a man must be set down as a downright enthusiast. But if it is tiring to a spectator, what must it be for the artists, whose nerves are at highest tension the whole of the time? As a nursery cannon player, it is my belief that we have no one within reach of Roberts if ever it became a question of asserting his supremacy. Anyone seeing him for the first time cannot help being amazed at the marvellous delicacy of his strokes; closer acquaintance with his skill causes one to marvel, not so much that he piled up his breaks of a thousand or so, but that he should break down at all, so completely does he appear to have the balls under control. He is a fine showman, too, and when necessary "brings down the house" with consummate skill. Peall is a great favourite of mine. He is one of Nature's little gentlemen, and it does one good to see him come to the table, no matter how the game may be going, with that bright, chirpy look of his, confident, but not boastful. I have always thought when Peall has been playing in one of these big exhibition matches that he has carried the bulk of the audience with him, for the average Englishman likes the "little and goods 'uns." These two champions have rendered immense service in popularising the game, and it must be a source of great satisfaction to both to know that their efforts have been appreciated, and that notwithstanding the keenness of the rivalry existing between them their matches have always been regarded as strictly genuine.

FOOTBALL POLITICS.

Just recently I incidentally referred to a capital little publication which it is the intention of some society of English referees to distribute amongst the principal clubs of the country, giving hints to referees, to secretaries, and to players. Most of the suggestions are eminently useful, and should clear up many little points about which disputes often arise. A favourite dodge of some goalkeepers is to pull down the cross-bar to save a shot; this is illegal, and if repeated after a caution the offender should be ordered off the ground. Here are a few words of wisdom beyond dispute:—"Each captain naturally knows best his team's preferences, but speaking generally it is wise to take every advantage which the toss gives you, making your opponents play first against the sun or slope. The low dazzling sunshine of a clear winter's day is usually gone by half-past three, and at sunset the wind often changes. Take, therefore, every advantage at the start." To many it is just possible that the advice may seem superfluous, but how many matches, I wonder, have been completely thrown away by an error of judgment at the commencement. Some few years ago I well remember Bolton Wanderers and Sheffield Wednesday meeting in an important cup tie. As it happened the afternoon was a most tempestuous one, and when the Bolton captain won the toss, with a gale of wind blowing from goal to goal, everyone naturally expected that he would give his side the benefit of the hurricane. But for some reason or other he set the Wanderers to face the storm, and practically made Sheffield Wednesday a present of the cup tie, for they won easily enough after getting the lead in the opening half. Not so long since no little heartburning was caused by the referee in a League match at Wolverhampton allowing a goal after the ball had glanced into the net off his own legs. This certainly raised a ticklish point, but as the rule stands it is difficult to see what other course was open to him. It has always been understood, I believe, that although the ball might strike the referee it would still be in play, but no one, unfortunately, seems to have anticipated the Wolverhampton accident, and the law on the subject is none too clear. Now that a club has had the misfortune to suffer by the incompleteness of the rules perhaps the Football Association will give an authoritative ruling on the subject. In football, as in any other game, I suppose it is impossible to frame a rule for every incident, and when the laws are not explicit on any given point, I think equity and common-sense should rule. Of course, a referee has to decide on the instant; but in a case like the one I have referred to I think perhaps the referee would have done well to have given the defending side the benefit of the doubt, and afterwards appealed to the Association for their confirmation. Here are a few hints to players which should bear good fruit:—"Play a gentlemanly game. Don't allow yourself to lose your temper. Keep a still tongue in your head. When you do claim say what for, and not shout out 'foul,' which may mean one of a dozen offences. If 'hands' say 'hands,' and so on. 'How's that?' cannot in any way be taken as an appeal." With most of the foregoing we shall probably be in sympathy, but, personally, I fail to see why "How's that?" cannot be considered an appeal. We all know that a referee cannot be expected to see everything that transpires—if this were possible the game would be stopped much more frequently than it is sometimes—but when the official in charge sees a push, a trip, a hack, or any other offence it should be his duty, I consider, to answer the comprehensive appeal of "How's that?" If the Referees' Association have decided otherwise they have, unless I am mistaken, travelled beyond the power given by the laws of the game. One of the hints I relished most comes towards the end of the pamphlet. The fellow-feeling which makes us wondrous kind will be greatly appreciated I have no doubt. "Under all circumstances go at once to the help of the referee, if any disturbance arise, for the credit of the game and yourselves." This is very sound advice; but I question if it would be needed or any well-conducted field. Referees have often a most unthankful task, but my experience has been that the firmer an official has acted, the more he is respected by players and spectators alike. A little harmless shouting or "booing" doesn't hurt one, and it often happens that those who disagree one moment will be cheering the next. Our football crowds are strange mixtures sometimes, and with ten and twenty thousand people looking on, it must not be expected that everyone will have the polish of a Vere de Vere. The little book of "Hints" should become immensely popular, for the work of explanation and amplification has been well done, the offside question being dealt with in the plainest possible fashion.

"THE QUALITY OF MERCY."

In one of the daily papers a few days since I came across a paragraph to the effect that the Rugby Union had recently been considering the case of the James Brothers, the famous Swansea players, and had decided not to reinstate them as amateurs. At this time of day it is not my intention to enter into the merits of their case. Presumably, the Rugby Union had good grounds for professionalising them when they did, and no one, I feel sure, would blame them for striking the blow when they did. But at the same time I am bound to confess that I do not like vindictiveness. Surely there should be some method of making the punishment fit the crime, and if this famous pair of curly-headed half-backs have seen the error of their ways, and are willing now to conform to the spirit as well as the letter of the laws of the game, now is the time when a word should be spoken on their behalf. Against the shoddy expedient of broken time I am as stoutly opposed as ever; and I trust the Union will be as firm on the question next year and the year after as they are this. But I think in the case of the Jameses the quality of mercy might be given a little play, and a ray of hope let in on the darkness of the offenders. My desire is that the Rugby game shall flourish more and more each succeeding year, both in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, and I would that our Union should make friends wherever possible. Only a few days back England inflicted a crushing defeat upon "gallant little Wales," and it can easily be understood that the services of David and Evan James would be of immense value just now. It was during the season of 1890-91 that the pair first played in conjunction at halfback for Wales, and it was the opinion of all good judges that at the time no better half-backs were playing. There can be little doubt that both have plenty of football ability left, and the Rugby Union having conciliated the North of England by picking the international fifteen from that district might, I think, hold out the hand of friendship to Wales and restore to the Principality their famous half-backs. That is what appears in the Rev. Frank Marshall's book about them:—"David and Evan James are undoubtedly the finest pair of half-backs in Wales that play regularly together. They have a style peculiar to themselves which is wonderfully effective. Considering their size, they are recklessly daring in defensive tactics, tackling with great resolution and effect. David generally works the scrums, picking up smartly and passing with low and rapid transfers to Evan, who handles brilliantly. Both dodge and feint cleverly, David particularly being very clever near the line. They run strongly, and as they dodge in little space, and pass and repass with great rapidity, they are remarkably difficult to stop when clear of the forwards. They are skilful dribblers, but rarely resort to kicking." Those who have seen them perform—for theirs was always a performance—will endorse every word of the above eulogistic reference. A risker, busier, tougher, more wiry or wily pair no club has ever boasted, the amount of work they get through is a match being prodigious. No matter how hard the knocks they were always even-tempered, the sunny smile of David being ever present. They made a sad blunder in listening to the voice of the "charmer," but all things considered—their surroundings, the temptation, and what not—they have suffered for their indiscretion, and if ever the Rugby Union had an opportunity of performing a graceful act after their great triumph at Blackheath, now is the time. The mercy that is twice blessed should be extended, and the Jameses restored to Swansea.

DEFINITIONS.

The following definitions taken from an old authority may be interesting to budding sportsmen. The was a peculiar kind of language invented by some of the middle ages, which it was necessary for them to be acquainted with, and some of them are still continued, and may be new to many people. It has been customary to refer to a set of herons and bitterns; a herd of swans, of cranes, and of curlews; a dropping of sheldrakes; a sting of teals; a covert of coots; a gaggle of geese; a badelynge of ducks; a sord or sute of mallards; a muster of peacocks; a nye of pheasants; a bevy of quails; a covey of partridge; a congregation of plovers; a flight of doves; a dule of turtles; a walk of snipes; a fall of woodcocks; a bod of hens; a building of rooks; a murmuration of starlings; an exaltation of larks; a flight of swallows; a host of sparrows; a watch of nightingales; and a charm of gold finches. When bees went together in companies there was said to be a pride of lion; a lepe of leopards; a herd of kits, of bucks, and of all sorts of deer; a bevy of roes; a sloth of bears; a singular of boars; a sowder of wild swine; a drift of tame swine; a rout of wolves; a harass of horses; a rag of colts; a stud of mares; a pace of asses; a barren of mules; a team of oxen; a drove of kine; a flock of sheep; a trip of goats; a skulk of foxes; a cete of badgers; a rineas of martins; a fesynes of ferrets; a huske or town of hares; a nest of rabbits; a clowder of cats; and a kendel of young cats; a strewdness of apes; and a labour of moles; and when animals wheretired to rest, a hart was said to be harboured; a hare lodged; a roebuck bedded; a hare formed; a rabbit set; a fox kennelled; a martin tree'd; an otter watched; a badger earthed; a boar crouched; hence to express their dislodging, they said:—Unharbar the hart; rouse the buck; start the hare; bolte rabit; unkennel the fox; untree the martin; rent the otter; dig the bagder; and rear the boar. Two greyhounds were called a brace; three a leash; but two spaniels or harriers were called a couple, and three a couple and a half; there were also mute of hounds for a number; a litter of whelps; and a cowardice of curs.

A good illustration of the vexations caused by the octroi or local dues in France is to be found in the complaint of a gentleman who drives one of the smart or horseless carriages. Returning to Paris after a run he was stopped at the fortifications by an octroi official, who asked him if he had anything to declare. "Nothing," was the reply. The official, however, was not satisfied. He made a thorough inspection of the carriage, and at length hit on a brilliant idea. "You have about a couple of litres (only two quarts) of paraffin left in the motor," he said, "you must pay duty on that." "What was I to?" asked the unfortunate proprietor of the vehicle. "Was I to arrange just so as to burn up all my oil on arriving at the outskirts of the town and then push my carriage a distance of three miles to my house, or was I to pay duty once more on paraffin which I had bought in Paris, and which had already paid the duty?" In the former case, he does, his "automotor" would be an "anthropomotor." Of course he chose the alternative of paying, but he feels naturally aggrieved.

THE COTTON DUTIES QUESTION.

LARGE PUBLIC MEETING.

EMPHATIC PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

FOUR o'clock is an early hour for a mass meeting to congregate together in this climate, either to protest against or approve of anything under the sun. But the fact that this was the hour fixed for the meeting convened by the Sheriff of Bombay, in response to a numerously signed requisition, to protest against the Legislative proposals for amending the Cotton Duties, did not prevent the assembling of an immense and representative concourse of people at the Novelty Theatre, and the proceedings were marked throughout with the utmost enthusiasm and unanimity. Mr. Cotton's motion that Mr. Sayani should take the chair was received with hearty applause, which was renewed when Mr. Sayani advanced to the table and commenced his address. Mr. Sayani dealt mainly with the objections to the practice of Legislation by mandate, and followed this up by the declaration that the Secretary of State is ready to condescend to abandon the soundest principles of economics and public finance in order to satisfy Lancashire. In introducing Mr. Kittredge to the meeting, Mr. Sayani remarked that when an American observer, who had lived in Bombay for many years, came forward to propose the main resolution, it was a proof that they had a very good cause. After reading the resolution protesting against the proposed readjustment of the Cotton Duties as unjust to the poor, and the loss of fifty lakhs of revenue as not warranted by the state of public finance, Mr. Kittredge declared that the Legislation had been introduced like a bolt from the blue with most indecent haste. It was only fair that measures so sweeping as these should not be pushed through until time had been given to those affected by the proposals to consider them. Mr. Kittredge elicited hearty applause when he went on to prove that the resolution of the House of Commons, declaring that the Duties should be taken off as soon as the finances of India allowed, is a standing reproach to that body. His argument was that there are innumerable ways in which money is urgently required, and that the present time is most inopportune for cutting down the resources of the country. Equally forcible was Mr. Kittredge's contention that the proposals of Sir J. Westland are utterly contrary to the principles of Free Trade, since they will profit one class of producer at the expense of another. The audience cheered heartily when the speaker said that the Secretary of State, although, no doubt, personally very honest, was prepared to take fifty lakhs of rupees from India, so that his party might get fifty votes. He pointed to the grave dangers of pursuing the policy on which Government had embarked, and went on to show that the course suggested by the Indian Chambers of Commerce is an excellent alternative proposal. They had a right to demand that that solution should be tried. Mr. Kittredge having again referred to the Secretary of State's Mandate, read extracts from the Mandate of one from whom the Secretary of State obtained his seals of office—the proclamation of Queen Victoria. The extracts were received with rounds of applause, which were changed into laughter when Mr. Kittredge asked: "Is there anything about Manchester?" Paraphrasing the words of the gracious message he declared that if the Viceroy's Council obeyed the spirit of that mandate, India would be prosperous, contented, and grateful. The resolution was seconded by Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, who expressed his commiseration for Lord Elgin and his Councillors in being the instruments of legislation of such an unjust description—legislation without precedent in the history of British rule. Mr. Grattan Geary, the next speaker, denounced the undue pressure which had been brought to bear on the Home Government by the Lancashire members and cotton spinners. He referred to statements made by the deputation to Lord George Hamilton in reference to the depression of trade in Manchester. He pointed out that this depression is common to all the industries of Europe, and that it is entirely false to attribute the falling off in the cotton trade to the Indian Cotton Duties. Mr. Geary urged that her Majesty's Ministers, in view of their unprecedented majority, should retrace the unfortunate step they had in an evil moment taken, in response to threats from Lancashire members. He did not suppose that that meeting or any other meeting could prevent the loss of the fifty lakhs which were to be sacrificed by the hasty and ill-considered legislation now proposed. But he did hope that that and other meetings for the expression of public opinion would have the effect of saving the country from the additional calamity of having the whole of the duties sacrificed next year. Mr. Geary urged that the people of India should take a leaf from Manchester's book, and steadily keep the question well to the front, so as to prevent further sacrifices of the financial needs of India. Mr. S. M. Moses pointed out that the proposed re-arrangements would inflict great injury on the Indian mills. These mills are still, be remarked, in their infancy, and are hampered on all sides by circumstances adverse to their development, and the proposed legislation is calculated to inflict a death blow to the industry. In pointing to the protection which would be afforded to the hand-loom weaver, he incidentally mentioned that there were no less than 20,000 of these looms in Bombay. The resolution was then put to the vast audience and carried with enthusiasm. Mr. David Gostling proposed that the Chairman should be requested to transmit by telegraph the resolution to the Government of India and the *Times* newspaper. He intimated that he was not without hope that when the Bills proposed by Sir James Westland were voted on in Calcutta a few Government officials nominated to the Council, who see that our present Conservative Government do not really care one button about the matter personally, but have done what they have done in fulfilment of their election pledges, and in fear of the adverse votes of the Lancashire members, would have the courage to vote against the bill. He believed that if this happened Government will, in their heart of hearts, be only too glad to escape from the shockingly untenable position into which these pledges have placed them. In this way there might be a small majority against the Finance Minister's proposals, in which case the Viceroy-in-Council will have to wire home to the Secretary of State that, "though he did his utmost to pass the measures, he was legally outvoted and could do no more." The audience broke out in tumultous applause when Mr. Vasanji Kimji, who seconded the resolution, suggested that the natives should "try to abandon living in the luxury of using English-made cloths," so as to pay Manchester out for her part in this business. The meeting closed soon after six o'clock.

Amongst those present were:—Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes, George Cotton, G. Kittredge, Grattan Geary, H. B. Wagstaff, E. Fowler, L. W. Paul, W. Macrae, William Watson, C. J. Michael, J. Isaacs, S. M. Moses, Solomon David Sassoon, D. Gostling, C. E. Wallace, C. E. Mitchile, the Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbai, Messrs. Jijibhoy Framji Dinshaw Petit, Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, Ghellabhai Haridass, Gwardhandass Khatao Makanji, Luckhmidas Khimji, Damoderdass Tapidass, Sundernath J. Khote, Vandrawandsss Purshotamdass, Bajanji N. Kapadia, Edalji Nusserwanji Setna, Dorab J. N. Tata, Framji Nusserwanji Servai, Motilal Mugutlal Munshi, K. R. Cama, Dinshah Edalji Wacha, Furdunji Banaji, Pestanji N. Wadia, Bamanji Pestanji Master, Dinshah Ardeshir Talyarkhan, of Baroda, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Dr. Burjorji Hormusji Dantra, Messrs. Vijbhookandas Atmaram, Fazalbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Ibraim Rahimtulla, Vasanji Khimji, Ruttonji Dadabhoy Tata, Ruttanji J. N. Tata, &c., &c.

The proceedings were opened by Mr Ghellabhai Haridass, Sheriff of Bombay, reading the requisition made to him, and by virtue of which he had convened the meeting. He called upon the meeting to elect their chairman.

Mr. George Cotton then proposed, and Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai seconded, that Mr. R. M. Sayani be called to the chair.

Mr. Sayani then took the chair amidst applause, and intimated to the meeting that he had received a letter from Sir Dinshah Maneckji Petit, Bart.,

[redacted]

for [illegible] me the [illegible] is evident[illegible] tative gathe[illegible] all Bombay is [illegible] action of Governm[illegible] to protest against. address you, I will no[illegible] length into the matter [illegible] evening, and I shall con[illegible] observations. It will be rem[illegible] two measures were hurriedly i[illegible] regal Legislative Council, and p[illegible] undue haste and in opposition to [illegible] were legislative enactments of the [illegible] known as legislation to Mandate. A [illegible] discontent was the result, from which the [illegible] not yet recovered. Since then the people [illegible] shire, whose notes have helped to bring the [illegible] Government into power, have been pressing th[illegible] cretary of State for India to do something for th[illegible] against their rivals, the Indian mill-owners. Th[illegible] Secretary of State for some time endeavoured to pacify them. On the other hand, he felt constrained to assure us that no steps should be taken to readjust the cotton duties before the views of mill-owners and commercial men in India were fully laid before Government. It seems, however, that before the reply of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was received, Sir James Westland's speech was prepared and the Bills have now been hurriedly introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council, and are with undue haste to be passed into law and the bad precedent of the last year is to be followed. The matter of the proposed legislation and the circumstances accompanying the same are therefore such as to justify a strong protest on the part of the public. (Hear, hear.) The proposed legislation seeks to tax the masses of the people, who are in the nature of things poor and unable to bear the burden of taxation. To lay the burden of taxation on those who are admittedly unable to bear it is inexpedient and impolitic. In fact, such taxation is never resorted to except in the case of dire necessity or under exceptional circumstances and even then extreme care has to be exercised that its incident is so contrived as to be least felt and that it should be free all tinge of unfairness or iniquity about it. (Cheers.) In the present case it is openly alleged on behalf of Government that the financial condition of Government is such as to enable Government to lighten though to a small extent the heavy taxation on this country and still in the same breath, and in spite of such admission it is sought to tax the necessary clothing of the poor, and worst of all, this taxation of the poor is to be in substitution of the corresponding tax on the richer and the middle classes, who use the finer goods manufactured in Lancashire, but who are now to be relieved by a reduction of 1½ per cent. of the duty hitherto paid by them without hardship or complaint, and all is to be done without giving the parties who will be most materially affected by it an adequate opportunity of even being hard. Before the reply of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the representation of the Bombay Millowners' Association are in the hands of the Secretary of State for India he resolves upon this extraordinary measure of taxation and thus practically he passes

AN EXPARTE JUDGMENT

and is about to enforce such exparte judgment and all this against the very persons whose interest and welfare he is appointed to look after. Gentlemen, the officials of this land are never tired of crying aloud that they are the real protectors of the masses against the classes. May we not then fairly question them whether they have at all considered the interests of the masses in this instance? In fact, the proposed legislation is in reality a "mandate legislation," legislation to order, legislation as the autocrat at Westminster dictates, and not as demanded by the voice of the people at large or called for by the interests of the country. The Secretary of State sends a Mandate to the Government of India and directs that it shall be at once passed into law. It is arbitrary and unjust. The Secretary of State in effect says: "Legalise this unjustice and high handedness and be done with it. ("Shame.") All Manchester wants it, never mind if India cries aloud, she will cry in the wilderness." The Secretary of State has committed a breach of faith. He promised to hear fully what both parties had to say on the matter. He hears only one party and straight way gives his decision against the party whom he has practically not heard at all. The Secretary of State does all this because, as our public organs of opinion, who, I am glad to say, are one and all with us, have justly observed, Parliament is to [illegible] and [illegible], whose support his party would be weak must be silenced at any sacrifice, so that no further controversy may be raised in that august assembly. Hence he has not hesitated at the expense of us, poor Indians, to perpetrate the injustice against which we have gathered to-day to enter our most vigorous protest. In fact, the Secretary of State is ready to condescend to abandon the soundest principle of economics and public finance in order to satisfy Lancashire. Justice, equity, political economy, righteous principles and common sense, all are thrown overboard for the sake of the interested to voters of Manchester; and to say, the least, such a course of proceeding is creditable to an enlightened Government in whose charge merciful Providence has entrusted the destiny of one-fifth of the human race—one-fifth of the world's population—which has practically no voice. (Loud Cheers.)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Gentlemen even such a body as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, who are mostly importers of Lancashire goods, and whose interests are not identical with ours, even such a body has been obliged to repudiate the allegations and "pretensiuns of Lancashire and recommended in their memorial after a very careful, exhaustive and impartial consideration of the subject: (1) Exemption from duty of all yarns and goods imported of 20s counts and under. (2) Excise duty of 3 per cent. on market value of all cotton goods made in Indian mills from yarns over 20s. All honour, then, to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for its manliness and the fair and impartial spirit in which it has approached this controversy and suggested a practical solution. The special committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, who drew up a representation to Government, were composed of men of business, everyone of whom is a member or representative of houses whose interest it is to promote in every way possible the trade of Manchester with India. The Chamber adopted this recommendation, and they maintain that cotton duties should be so levied as to be non-protective in character and incidence as between Bombay and Manchester, and conclude that the best and most satisfactory solution of the dispute is to place locally manufactured and imported goods and yarns on absolutely the same level by fixing the limit of exemption in both cases at 20s and making the tax identical in respect to yarns and goods above that figure. Gentlemen, look at the proposed taxation from any view we like, we cannot but come to the conclusion that a very grievous injustice is about to be done to the poorest masses who consume the coarser cloths by this extraordinary fiscal measure—a measure which, had it been introduced in the House of Commons under similar circumstances, would, I hesitate not to say, have created such a storm of indignation and opposition that the authors of it would not have survived in office for twenty-four hours. Such is the iniquity of this precious fiscal change! Under the pretence of removing so-called protection it is sought to introduce a new set of protection; protection between the hand loom weaver and the millowner on the one hand, and protection between Lancashire and the Indian millowner on the other, and in the bargain a further burden of indirect taxation is to be laid on the poor. These are sufficient and cogent reasons to enter our emphatic protest against this proposed measure, and we should all unite in asking Government to hold its hands in spite of the mandate from the Secretary

...lation, this subordination of the interests of a ...pendency to those more assertive ones of the mother country, plant in the minds of the inhabitants of a dependency an irritation which grows rapidly into a undying animosity. (Loud applause.) The foundation of the discontent in Ireland, which apparently will never die out, was the subordination of the manufacturing and agricultural interests of Ireland to those of England in the last century. (Renewed cheers.) And the feeling of animosity in the United States against England, a feeling as bitter now as it ever was took its birth in the same way a hundred years ago; and there is no prospect that either in the case of Ireland or of America that the feeling of animosity will ever die out. Is it worth while unnecessarily to create such a feeling of estrangement? But, gentlemen, we shall be asked if there is any reasonable solution of the difficulty which will not cause injury, real or fancied, to one party or the other.

THE BEST SOLUTION.

To this we reply that there is such a solution, which will meet all the objections of Manchester, the slight difference in the advantage being in her favour, and which will be accepted without complaint by India. (Cheers.) Is ta the proposal, which has received the recommendation of the Millowners' Association, half of whose members not being weavers, would have profited by the adoption of the Government proposal, and of the Chamber of Commerce, most of whose members are directly or indirectly connected with Manchester. Now, what is the objection to the proposal? The Finance Minster says that there will be a difficulty in distinguishing in some cases whether cloth is made of yarn above or below 20s., and that it will not be a permanent settlement. But I am assured by experts that the line can be drawn at 20s., and that the difficulty of distinguishing there above and below will not be great. Surely, gentlemen, a solution which meets all the objections hitherto made, which leaves our revenue intact, and which removes all shadow of protection of whatever form should not be rejected because there may be difficulties. (Cheers.) We have, I think, a right to demand that it be given a trial, and to protest against its rejection on the ground of possible difficulties. And now, gentlemen, can we hope that our protest will be effectual? In reply, I can only say that with men who wish to legislate in the interests of India at the same time with that of the whole empire there could be no doubt that the solution I have referred to would be accepted. (Cheers.) We are told that there is a mandate from the Secretary of State to pass the measure already brought forward by Mr. Westland. In that case we must remind the members of the Council that they have a higher mandate than that of the Secretary of State, a mandate from Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. (Loud applause.) This little book which I hold in my hand contains a Magna Charta for India in the shape of Her Majesty's proclamation on Her assuming the Government of this country. Let me read a portion of it to you. It begins, * * * "Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia, Queen, Defender of the Faith. " "Whereas for divers weighty reasons we have resolved by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in Parliament assembled, to take upon Ourselves the Government of the Territories in India heretofore administered in trust for us by the Honourable East India Company." (Loud cheers.) After various clauses, general in character, "We hold ourselves bound to the Natives of Our Indian territories by the same obligation of duty which binds all Our other subjects; and those obligations by the blessing of Almighty God, We shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil." And now note particularly the concluding paragraph, for though written forty years ago it might have been written yesterday so appropriate is it to present circumstances. "When by the blessing of Providence internal tranquillity shall be restored, it is Our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India. (Loud applause.) To promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer its Government for the benefit of Our subjects, resident therein. In their prosperity will be Our strength, in their contentment Our security, and in their gratitude Our best reward. And may the God of all Power grant to those in authority under Us strength to carry out these Our wishes for the good of Our people." (Cheers.) If then it be true, gentlemen, that this proposed legislation is introduced under instructions from the Secretary of State, the members of the Legislative Council, when they meet to discuss this question will, with two, receive one from the Secretary of State and one from her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. If they obey the former they will create a just feeling of ...ness in India, which will be increased ... for years. If they obey that of Her Majesty they will secure the prosperity, the contentment, and the gratitude of the people of India which her Majesty has declared to be "Her strength, Her security, and Her best reward." (Loud applause.)

THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION A BREACH OF FAITH.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, who was next called upon, said: I feel great pleasure in supporting the proposition which has been so eloquently moved and seconded. It is a matter of the deepest regret that the Government of India should have created a wide feeling of dissatisfaction throughout the length and breadth of the Empire by introducing into the Supreme Legislative Council on Thursday last a bill to reduce the Import Duties on woven goods from five to three-and-a-half per cent., and to free yarns from duty and to impose an excise duty on cotton and articles made of cotton in spite of the assurances almost amounting to a promise conveyed by Lord George Hamilton, that no steps would be taken to readjust the cotton duties before the views of millowners and commercial bodies were laid before the Government. The amended Legislation not only seriously threatens an important and useful industry in this vast but poor country, but will cast heavy additional burden on the poorer classes at the very moment when the financial situation is said to admit of a relief of taxation, and as such it has no precedent in the annals of the history of British Rule in any part of the world. It is very much to be regretted that it has fallen to the unfortunate lot of the Government of Lord Elgin to be the instrument of the Legislation of such an absolutely novel description. The most important objection to this measure as already mentioned is that it imposes a heavy additional burden on the poorer classes. The effect is that it puts the duty on cotton goods on the shoulders of the poorest consumers who had hitherto been very rightly exempted from its incidence. What is still worse is that it sacrifices 50 lakhs of revenue to recoup which, in all human probability, the pockets of the same class will be taxed. No doubt the five per cent. duty on finer goods will be reduced to three-and-a-half per cent., but this new duty is to include the coarse woven cloth which the poorer classes daily use as also the finer cloth used by the richer classes. The five per cent. duty on the finer goods was not so much felt by the well-to-do classes who use them, whilst the coarser goods used by the poorer classes were entirely exempted from duty. This duty of three-and-a-half per cent. is far too heavy a burden upon and addition to the cost of clothing for the poor classes to meet without difficulty. (Cheers.)

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S HOPES.

Some time ago Lord George Hamilton in his Budget speech in the House of Commons expressed a pious hope that the salt-tax, which fell so heavily upon the shoulders of the poor, might be shortly reduced. Instead of realising that hope, his Lordship has shown his extreme sympathy for the poor of India by sending a mandate to the Government of India to doubly tax their resources in this novel manner, namely, by taxing their apparel, and making them recoup the loss of half a crore of revenue; and all this in the face of the fact that a heavy deficit is yawning in the near future, in the face of the heavy burdens cast on the Imperial Treasury by the disastrous policy followed in connection with Chitral; in the face of the fact that the Famine Insurance Fund has been suspended; in the face of the fact that the necessary public works are stopped throughout the Empire and the Provincial Governments of India are embarrassed, and their administrations unprepared to meet the ever-recurring demands of the Government of India. Had his Lordship but waited for a fortnight, the answer of the Millowners' Association, which would be powerful and irrefutable, would have convinced him, but the Secretary of State did not wait, in spite of his promise, for the statement of millowners before issuing the mandate to the Government of India, and it was due to the millowners that their memorial should have been considered fully, and I would be only giving expression to the unanimous opinion of this meeting that the Secretary of State is guilty of having broken faith with the public by having sanctioned the Legislation without giving the fairest and fullest consideration to the replies given by the Indian millowners to the preposterous contentions put forward by Lancashire. The Secretary of State might have waited for a fortnight, but the discreditable haste with which this step has been taken is intelligible enough. Parliament will meet early in the next month, and there would bean obvious advantage in getting the measure passed into law before that august body meets again. The measure is extremely unwise both from its fiscal and political aspects. It will be in all probability a delusion to Manchester, and the greatest piece of blundering injustice to India. I trust better counsels will prevail with both the statesmen that are at present wielding the destinies of India—I mean Lord George Hamilton and Lord Elgin, and this and other similar protests will avert universal discontent in India. With these few observations I beg to recommend the resolution to your unanimous acceptance. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Grattan Geary said:—I beg to support the resolution. I do so with the full conviction that the course now taken by the Government of India under compulsion is injurious to the best interests of this country, and, taking a larger view of the question, is likely to prove no less injurious in the long run to the interests of the great Manchester industry it is intended to serve. (Hear, hear.) That this legislation has been forced upon an unwilling Government by orders from home dictated to the India Office by an active and powerful Parliamentary faction there is no doubt whatever. On the morrow of the last General Elections a meeting of the Indian Import Duties Committee was held in Manchester, and it was unanimously resolved that the Secretary of State should be requested to receive a deputation on the so-called protective character of the Cotton Duties. All the members of Parliament representing the Textile districts, numbering nearly seventy, were requested to accompany the deputation. That was a plain intimation that Manchester would keep Lord George Hamilton, himself member for a Textile district, to his implied promise that if his party had a majority they would repeal the Cotton Duties. The intention was clearly to bring Parliamentary pressure to bear on a Secretary of State who had already incautiously committed himself on this question. In December the threatened deputation appeared at the India Office—a most

FORMIDABLE AND IMPERIOUS DEPUTATION,

representing all the Masters and Men's Associations in the cotton trade and backed up by the presence of thirty members of Parliament. The chairman of the Joint Committee of Lancashire Employers and Operatives felt it to be his duty to tell the Secretary of State for India that there was a growing tide of indignation at the long delay of the Government of India in considering the Manchester memorial. We know the reason for that delay: the Manchester people refused to furnish any verification of the statements made in the memorial, and the Government of India was therefore obliged to get information as best it could to test the allegations made. Sir James Westland has shown that the Government of this country did not take as long to obtain the materials for the reply as the Manchester people will not be to digest their grievances, in which imaginative exaggeration worthy of Mark Twain at his best, played a not unimportant part. (Hear, hear and laughter.) As was well said at the time, the deputation let the cat out of the bag when one of the members complained that twelve months' experience of the duties had resulted in a year of almost unprecedented prosperity to the Indian mills and unprecedented disaster to those of Lancashire. To give Lord George Hamilton his due he had utterly repudiated the inference that the decline was accounted for by the exceptionally high exports to India in the year preceding the imposition of the duties, and that, duties or no duties, the competition between India and Lancashire cotton mills must become more severe and to the disadvantage of those who are six thousand miles distant from the Indian market. (Hear, hear.) Lord George also referred to the fact that what the deputation was asking was not at all such a simple matter as they seemed to suppose; the question affects an immense trade and affects the fiscal interests of a fifth of the human race. But he showed only too plainly that he was afraid, or unable to put his foot down where his predecessor, Sir Henry Fowler, to its honour, firmly planted it, and refuse to sacrifice a great Imperial interest to a clamorous and overbearing combination. (Cheers.)

LORD GEORGE CLIMBING DOWN

After giving expression to the excellent sentiments to which I have just referred the Secretary of State changed his tone and said: "You impress upon me the necessity of pushing this matter forward as rapidly as possible, in consequence of the great damage being done to your industry"—the damage, which he had just admitted, was due to other causes. "I admit that the fact is already known to the Viceroy, and I will emphasize it by repeating to him the results of this interview." Now, what is the real meaning of this prompt emphasizing of matters by a telegram to the Viceroy? I will not give it to you on my own authority. I prefer to give it to you in the words of a distinguished nobleman, who has been more than once spoken of as likely to be one day Viceroy of India; I mean the Marquis of Lorne. That noble Marquis is himself one of the M.P.s for Manchester; and in a communication to a great gathering of the clans in November last to see how the total repeal of the Indian Duties could be effected, he wrote that the telegraph has ing since so changed "the position of the Viceroy that his Excellency and his Government"—the Government of India—"are as much under the control of the Cabinet as is the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland." That is the most undesirable state of things to which we owe the present hasty and ill-considered, ad, in its ultimate results, calamitous legislation, against which this resolution is an emphatic protest. (Cheers.) Let us not deceive ourselves. The success which Lanchester has achieved by applying shameless pressure to a yielding Government will embolden her to new efforts. A third of the Cotton Duties has disappeared in a twinkling; the other two-thirds will follow next year or the year after, if you do no at last rouse yourself and meet steel with steel, gitation by agitation. (Cheers.) Do not imagine that Manfor

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

"A SENSATIONAL discovery which, if reports are confirmed, is likely to be attended by important consequences for physical science, is spoken of in scientific circles here." So ran a recent telegram from the Vienna correspondent of a London morning newspaper. "A new conductor of light has been discovered by Professor Routzen, the well known physicist at Wurtemburg University." Freely interpreting the further remarks of the correspondent, it appears that the light emanating from "Crooke's pipe," meaning a Crooke's vacuum tube (illuminated by the passage through it of the electric discharge from an induction coil), is capable of penetrating solids such as woods and flesh, but not bone or metal, as if they were transparent. Since flesh is transparent to this light, but not bone, it follows that bone casts a shadow, and hence, if the hand be interposed between the light and a photographic plate, a picture of the bones but not the flesh will be obtained. Obviously a surgeon will in this way be able to photograph and thus examine the bones, and perhaps also stony concretions, inside the body without sounding or dissection. Moreover, since metals are also opaque to this light, he will be able to tell the position of a bullet in the body by photographing it, and without the use of the probe or the indnction balance of Professor Hughes, has applied to President Garfield.

The importance of this discovery, if it be authenticated, is not to be denied; but it is hardly so novel and unexpected as the correspondent seems to think. It has been known for a year or two that the "dark rays" from the electric cathode or negative pole of an induction coil can penetrate wood, flesh, &c., and also take photographs, without the need of actual light, that is to say, of luminous rays. Probably Professor Routgen has made some useful advance in this line, and we await further information with interest. But we consider it right to caution the public generally against receiving such "sensational" telegrams of scientific discoveries with implicit credence. What, we may remind them, has become of the great "Koch" cure for consumption that made the telegraph wires ring some years ago? What of the famous bullet-proof coat of Herr Dowe, which was to revolutionise warfare? What of the remarkable discovery in aronautics which was to make flying machines practicable, as announced by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" in glowing terms, which men of science, let alone the general public, could not by any possibility understand? What of the recent nonsense published in the American papers about Edison and his warlike intentions? Foreign newspaper correspondents, as a rule, are too ignorant of scientific matters to discern what is true from what is false in the reports they hear, and moreover, there are some discoverers and inventors, who, besides being naturally sanguine, are not averse from "making the most" of their work to news paper men.

Experiments made in France by M. Lemaitre have shown that hydrated baryta is a better retainer of heat than the acetate of soda hitherto employed in the foot-warmers of railway trains and omnibuses on the Continent. The acetate of Soda can be superfused and remain liquid at a lower temperature than its fusing point, without rendering back its heat; but the baryta never misbehaves in this way, and, weight for weight with the acetate of soda, it stores up a larger quantity of heat. Its point of fusion is, moreover, higher than that of the acetate of soda. Some idea of its value for foot-warmers, as compared with the antiquated and troublesome system of warming with water pans, which is still employed in this country, especially on local and suburban lines, may be gathered from the fact that a warmer containing water cooled from 100 deg. Fah. to 80 deg. Fah. in about 6 hours, whereas with hydrated baryta it took 15 hours. Roundly speaking, therefore, a water pan cools in half the time that a baryta pan does. The baryta is used in the same way as the acetate of soda. The pan is simply filled with the baryta once for all, and then sealed air-tight. It is heated by plunging it in boiling water for a time, and is then ready for use.

"Alaska and her Boundary" was the subject of a recent lecture by Mr. Marcus Baker before the National Geographic Society at Washington. When Russian and British diplomatists settled the south-eastern boundary of Alaska, it was almost a terra incognita, and the document employed was Vancouver's map, which shows a range of mountains running near the coast. These mountains were taken as the boundary by the diplomatists, but it was stipulated that if these mountains receded inland more than 35 miles from the coastline the boundary was to be a line 35 miles from the sea. The settlement affords another of innumerable instances in which ill-informed and careless diplomatists by their blundering entail future trouble upon nations. No attempt was made, it seems, to ascertain the position of this mountain range, and it turns out to be a myth. The question at issue between us and the United States (a question which may have something to do with Mr Cleveland's attitude) is this: Suppose the United States and Great Britain agree to fall back on the 35 mile line, what constitutes a "coastline"? Is it the high water mark all round, or can one jump across narrow inlets?

Some years ago, General Cameron, of British Columbia, maintained that the words "Portland Canal," by which the boundary of the treaty is said to run from Prince of Wales Island, is erroneous, and that the line was evidently meant to run by Behm Canal; but Mr. Baker points out that this interpretation would mean the transfer of an area as large as Connecticut from American to British territory, an area in which there is a United States military post and a reserve of Indians, who have exchanged British for American protection. As to submitting to arbitration the question of domination over this region, Mr. Baker declared it would be unwise, unpatriotic, and unjust to the Indian wards, and that the only arbitration in such a case was the arbitration of battle.

The great Cruce photographic telescope for the Harvard University Observatory at Arequipa, in Peru, will shortly be sent by sea to Molendo, and transported nearly 80 miles by rail and road to its destination. It is designed to take photographs of the night sky, and from its great power, as well as the purity of the atmosphere at the mountain observatory, it is expected to yield important results.

The little-known region of the Rocky Mountains between the Great Northern Railway and the boundary of the United States and Canada has been explored by Dr. Sperry of Bellevue, Ohio, and a party including Mr. L. W. Chaney, Junior of Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, who reports that it contains very fine scenery and a large glacier.

Avalanche Basin, near Lake McDonald in the States, is an excellent spot to study glacial action; but near International Camp, in the same district, there is a magnificent valley containing a fine glacier and a chain of glacier lakes. There were caves in the edge of the glacier, which penetrated to a depth of 40 or 50 feet into the clear blue ice. The rocks of the valley are grey and yellow shales, with brilliant red slates. The whole district is practically a virgin field for the botanist and geologist.

Mr. C. H. Read, of the British Museum, as written a description in "Archæologia" of an ancient Mexican headpiece coated with mosaic, which is the best monograph on mexican work, inlaid with shells and mica, as yet produced. Mr. Read also discusses the question whether turquoise is found in Mexico, and quotes a letter from Mr. Rudder, of the Museum of Practical Geology, in the affirmative.

Professor Dyche, of Kansas University, intends to make another trip to the Arctic Ocean, following the coast of Greenland, and then to make an attempt to reach the North Pole by sledge or boat. The present year, therefore, be an important one in Arctic exploration. With Nansen, Dyche, Jackson, and Peary there will be four expeditions in the field.

A Swedish chemist, M. Jay, has shown that boric acid exists in the soil and in all plants and foods. Though already known contains a small percentage, it is particularly notable in the farina of wheat, the straw or foliage of wheat, lint, lucerne, and tobacco. It is not found, however, in the blood, and therefore M. Jay concludes that it is excreted.

Kudzu (Pueraria Thunbergiana), a vegetable of Japan and the Far East, has been acclimatised in Southern France and Algeria. It is likely to be a useful acquisition in those parts, for its root is edible, its branches yield a fibre suitable for making fishing lines, and its leaves, besides giving shade from the sun, are readily eaten by cattle.

On the coast of Norway, at a point 132 miles north of Trondhjem, in the island of Torghatten, which is visited by tourists on their way to the North Cape, there is a natural tunnel in the gneiss rock. M. Martel, the well-known cave hunter, has visited this curiosity, and found it to measure about 500 feet in length, 75 feet at its greatest width, and 430 feet at its north-east mouth. The tunnel has evidently been bored by the waves of the sea, the rock being friable, owing to its fracture of irregular parallelepipedons.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the report by the directors of the Bank of Bengal, for the Half-year ended 31st December 1895:—

For the firt four months of the half-year the trade demand for money was very moderate, but there was some improvement in November and December. The average rate for demand loans was 3-592 per cent.

The net profits at Head Office and Branches amounted to Rs.11,50,748-15-3, which, with Rs.4,06,522-12-1 brought forward from the previous half-year, made a total of Rs. 15,57,271-11-4. This sum the directors disposed of as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
I.—In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax	1,00,00,000	0	0
II.—Transferred to Reserve Fund	2,50,000	0	0
III.—Transferred to Gratuity and Pension Fund	50,000	0	0
IV.—Carried forward to Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year	2,57,271	11	4
Rupees	15,57,271	11	4

During the half-year Mr. C. E. Smyth and Mr. E. Elliott resigned their seats as directors, and the Board, by virtue of Section 29 of the Presidency Banks' Act, appointed in their stead Mr. H. B. H. Turner of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., and Mr. W. R. T. Aitken of Messrs. John Elliott & Co. The usual half-yearly Statements of Accounts and Report of the Auditors are annexed.

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December 1895.—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	*68,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, 69,87,491 8 0			
Do. do. at Branches 1,14,34,825 13 9			
	1,84,22,317	5	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	6,77,63,068	5	6
Bank Post Bills, &c	4,03,545	0	2
Sundries	28,47,3.8	12	3
Rupees	11,02,91,259	13	8

ASSETS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	61,66,025	0	0
Other authorised Investments	71,29,822	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,30,91,038	15	2
Accounts of credit on do. do.	1,33,29,487	13	0
Hills discounted and purchased	3,01,59,035	0	10
Balances with other Banks	10,28,042	0	9
Bullion	1,032	11	2
Dead Stock	13,03,399	2	2
Stamps	2,546	1	10
Sundries	18,42,024	15	10
	7,40,61,954	9	7

Cash and Currency Notes at	Rs.	a.	p.
Head Office	2,02,56,473	0	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,19,72,832	3	5
	4,22,29,305	4	1
Rupees	1,62,91,259	13	8

* Rs 3,93,841-11-11 of which represent amount of old Notes still outstanding of the Bank's circulation which was withdrawn in 1862.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount brought forward from last half-year	4,06,522	12	1			
Amount received in Interest, Discount, Exchange, Commission, &c., at Head Office and Branches	17,78,220	5	6			
				21,84,803	1	7
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Establishment at Head Office and Branches	4,82,340	0	3			
Pensions	13,818	11	2			
Directors' Fees	16,590	0	0			
Auditors and Medical Officer's Fees	4,000	0	0			
Law Charges	1,023	2	1			
	Rs.	a.	p.			
Contingencies—						
Stationery	18,137	7	2			
Lighting	2,967	3	4			
Printing	3,384	13	0			
Advertisements & Newspapers	2,237	15	3			
Rent of Branch Premises, Assessments, and Miscellaneous Charges at Head Office & Branches	57,753	3	8			
Allowance for Wear and Tear of Bank Property	27,000	0	7			
Income Tax	30,7 8	10	9			
	1,41,259	5	9			
				6,27,531	6	3
Net Profit Rupees				15,57,271	11	4
Amount set aside for payment a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum	10,00,000	0	0			
Amount transferred to Reserve Fund	2,50,000	0	0			
Amount transferred to Gratuity and Pension Fund	50,000	0	0			
Balance carried forward to Profit and Loss Account	2,57,271	11	4			
				15,57,271	11	4

RESERVE FUND.

By balance on 30th June 1895	66,0',000	0	0
By amount transferred from Profit and Loss Account	2,50,00 0	0	0
Rupees	68,50,000	0	0

W. D. CRUICKSHANK, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. S. LOVELOCK, A. F. SIMSON, } Auditors.
F. T. LEWIS, Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 24.
Head, Lt, Bo, Ordnance Dept, off leave, from Poona
JANUARY 25.
Bell, Capt, Bo, R A, off duty from Poona
JANUARY 27.
Curtis, Lt Col, Bo, D A A G, on duty, from Aden
Hughes, Surgn Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Aden
Kennedy, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Allahabad
DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 27.
Baker, Surgn Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Hyderabad Sind

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING R. V. A.
Bombay, 29th January, 1896.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. gun drill to-morrow at 8-30 p.m. at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters.
The proficiency class will meet at both Head-quarters after gun drill.
2. There will be class firing at Colaba on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. and Byculla 12 minutes later.
3. On Saturday next the proximo the Corps will parade on the Oval in front of the Club premises Rampart Row at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.
Dress:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.
4. Proficiency stars should always be worn when in uniform by all N-C Officers and Gunners. The stars will be worn by N-C Officers above the Chevron and by Gunners in a similar position.
5. Members who do not possess proficiency and efficiency badges but who are entitled to them should apply at once to the Adjutant's office so that they may be supplied before Camp.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING R. V. R.
Bombay, 29th January, 1896.

1. The "Highland Cup" presented by C. E. Phillimore, Esq., will be fired for on the Coorla Range at 6-45 a.m., on Thursday the 30th instant.
Conditions—Open only to adjutants with less than 5 years' service (cadet service not to count).
Distances,—200 and 500 yards.
Positions—200 yards standing. 500 yards any military.
Number of Shots—Seven, and one sighting shot at each distance.
2. The Range will be reserved for "E" Company on Saturday afternoon the 1st proximo. The trains for Coorla leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m. Bombay time, and Byculla 12 minutes later. The attendance on the range will count as Commanding Officer's parade.
3. The class of instruction for proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. on Wednesday 5th February. Officers, N.-C. Officers and Volunteers desirous of attending the class are requested to send their names to the Adjutant by the 1st proximo.
4. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned:—
Vol. W. R. F. Robinson, "C" Company, from 28th January to 31st March 1896.
Vol. L. Moore, "D" Company from 28th January to 21st February 1896.
Vol. E. Critchell, "D" Company from 28th January to 31st March 1896.
Vol. F Steers, "D" Company from 28th January to 31st March 1896

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station to-day (Wednesday). Dress:—Drill order.
2. Members resident in the Fort are requested to be on the ground at 6-45 a.m. those living at a distance not later than 7 a.m. Troops will form in the same order as last week.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The fourth Regimental Dance of the season will take place at the Town Hall, on (Friday) the 14th February, at 9 p.m.
Fancy or Evening Dress.
Tickets can be obtained from the following:—
Captain F W English, Byculla School, Byculla
Lieutenant H C Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort
Sergt Major J H Downing, Head-Quarters, Bo Vol Rifles
Or Mr Sergt W Stephens, Stephens and Sons, Girgaum
Cr Sergt H Black, Govt Telegraph Office, Pydhownie
Cr Sergt R Smith, Grant's Buildings, Colaba
Sergt S F Pearcey, Govt Dockyard, Fort
Sergt W G Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort
Vol H Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon

	Fancy Dress
Members	Rs 2 to include one lady
Non-Members	Rs 3
	Evening Dress
Members	Rs 3 to include one lady
Non-Members	Rs 4 "
Extra lady	Re 1

Light refreshments will be provided.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 25.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Col G C Ross, Inspr Genl of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Bgde Surgn Lieut Col G Hutcheson, M D, Sanitary Commissioner, N W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Inspr Genl of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, during the absence of Surgn Col Ross on privilege leave or until further orders.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officer to be a Justice of the Peace in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—Mr F W A Prideaux.

In continuation of Home Dept Notification No 4, dated the 6th Jan, 1891, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to direct that after the words "the Western Rajputana State Railway" in the said Notification the words "the Godhra Ratlam Railway, the Rutlam Ujjain Railway" shall be added.

The services of Lieut C E N Priestley, 2nd Madras Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as Assist Comdt in the Burma Military Police.

The Rev H W Blandford, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 8th Oct 1895.

The Rev H W T Plowman, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 2nd Dec, 1895.

The Rev J O F Wilcocks, Chaplain of Kamptee, Central Provinces, is appointed to be Chaplain of Shillong, Assam, with effect from the 27th Jan, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may take over charge of his duties at Shillong.

The Rev P G Bruce Austin, Chaplain of Shillong, Assam, is appointed to be Chaplain of Kamptee, Central Provinces, with effect from the 1st Feb 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may take over charge of his duties at Kamptee.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Foreign Dept Notification, No. 184-G' dated the 2nd Feb, 1893, Mr C H B Forbes, Consul for Siam at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 13th Jan 1896.

Surgn Major G I Goggin, A.M.S, in medical charge, Station Hospital, Mount Abu, is appointed to the Civil medical charge of the station, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 26th Oct, 1895.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr A Elliott to be Civil and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following sub pro tem promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 14th Oct, 1895, and until further orders:—Major W Hastings, 'S C, Depy Commr of the 3rd class, to be 1 Depy Commr of the 2nd class; Mr Muhammad Yasin Khan, Special Asst Commr (seconded), to be a Depy Commr of the 3rd class, but to remain seconded; Mr Edulji Bomonji Dastur, Special Asst Commr, to be a Depy Commr of the 3rd class; Moulvi Muhammad Nizam-ud-din Hasan Khan, Asst Commr of the 1st class (seconded), to be a Special Asst Commr, but to remain seconded; Pandit Suraj Narayan Asst Commr of the 1st class, to be a Special Asst Commr; Mr R A Simpson, Asst Commr of the 2nd class, to be an Asst Commr of the 1st class; and Lieut D O Morris, I S C, Asst Commr of the 3rd class, to be an Asst Commr of the 2nd class.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut Col C E Yate, C S I, C M G, I S C, Political Agent of the 1st class, (on leave) for six months.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr C Stewart Wilson, I C S, is appointed a Post Master Genl of the 2nd grade with effect from 2nd Jan, 1896.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Grant, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service of Govt, under the provisions of Public Works Dept Resolution No 2873-G, dated 2nd Nov, 1891, with effect from the 22nd Dec 1895.

Mr G A Anderson, Class I, grade 5, sub pro tem of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 9th Jan, 1896.

Mr G A Anderson, Class I, grade 5, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept, is appointed to officiate as Under Secy and ex-officio Depy Director Genl of Railways, vice Mr F B Hebbert, or until further orders. While so officiating Mr Anderson will hold officiating rank in Class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

Mr C F Sykes, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept, vice Mr G A Anderson, or until further orders.

Mr P C Mole, Offg Depy Examiner of Accounts, Class II (new classification), is confirmed in the Superior Accounts Branch in that rank, with effect from the 1st Jan 1896.

Second Lieut W H Chalmers, R E, is appointed to the Public Works Dept as an Asst Engr, 3rd grade, and posted to State Railways. His services are placed at the disposal of the Director Genl of Railways.

The services of Mr C W Sibold, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

ARMY STAFF.

Lieut Col O'M Creagh, V C, I S C, 28th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regt of Bombay Infty, (2nd Baluch Battalion), offg Asst Adjt Genl, Poona Dist, to be an Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment, vice C H R Westmacott, C B D S O appointed a Colonel on the Staff, dated 1st Nov 1895.

Capt A E A Butcher, R A, to be Depy Asst Adjt Genl, R A Mada as Command, vice Major A W B Gordon, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated 11th Dec, 1895.

Capt St G L Steele, I S C 2nd Bengal Lancers, Offg Depy Asst Adjt Genl Allahabad district, to be a Depy Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment, vice Major E S Davision, who has vacated, dated 1st Jan, 1896.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The tenure of the appointment of Capt A R Braid, R A, ordnance officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Dept in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 1st Nov 1896.

NATIVE ARMY.

The following direct appointment is made with effect from the date of joining:—8th Regt of Bombay Cavalry (Sindh Horse)—Abdur Rahman Khan to be Jamadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—
To be Major—Capt G B O'Donnell, 19th Jan 1896.
To be Lieut—Second Lieut H C Steen, 11th Jan 1896.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Col C J S Cahill, I S C, is admitted to the colonel's allowances, with effect from the 20th Jan 1896.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command—Hony Lieut and Depy Asst Commissary L J Roffey, 1st class Barrack Master, to be Asst Commissary, with effect from the 17th Jan 1896.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal—Sub Condr T R Todd to be Condr, with effect from the 11th Dec 1895, vice Condr H McLeod, retired.
Madras Command—Sub Condrs A Dorsey (seconded) and J Brookes, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade, with effect from the 28th Nov 1894, vice Sub Condr J Tully, retired.
Sub Condrs H Mann (seconded), J P Keogh (seconded), and S Hayler, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade, with effect from the 1st June 1895.
Bombay Command—Sub Condr A Craven to be Condr, and Store Serjt J G Colebatch to be Sub Condr, with effect from the 17th Nov 1895, vice Condr Ernest Newby, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

6th Regt of Bombay Cavalry (Facob's Horse)—Jemadar Ahmed Khan, to be Ressaldar, vice Abdul Hasan Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st Jan 1896; and Kot-Dafadar Major Harnam Singh, to be Jemadar, vice Sham Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st Jan, 1896.
7th Regt of Bombay Lancers (Belooch Horse)—Kot-Dafadar Dargal Khan, to be Jemadar, vice Sajjat Khan, transferred to the 3rd (Queen's Own) Regt of Bombay Lancers, with effect from the 2nd April, 1895.
7th Bombay Infantry—Havildar Krishnaji Rao Sinde, to be Jemadar, vice Sital Parshad Misir, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th July, 1895.

RETIREMENTS.

Hony Surgn-Capt and Senior Asst Surg E Trutwein, Madras, permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 16th Nov, 1895, subject to H M's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Appointments.

Bombay Vol Artillery—E C B Acworth, Gent to be Second Lieut vice Penny, promoted.
E I R Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut Col A W Rendell, V D, to be Comdt vice Mears, resigned.
2nd Batn B B and C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps—H A K Sconce, Gent to be Second Lieut, vice Huddleston, promoted.
South Andaman Vol Rifle Corps—H G Taylor, Gent, to be Lieut Comdt vice Brooks, resigned.

Promotion.

Bombay Vol Artillery—Second Lieut L Penny to be Lieut, vice Slater, resigned.

Resignations.

Bombay Vol Artillery—Lieut J S Slater, resigns his Commission.
1st Batn, Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—Second Lieut H B St Leger resigns his commission.
Bangalore Rifle Volunteers—Col T R Tabuteau (I S C), Comdt, resigns his appointment, with effect from the 11th Dec, 1895.
South Andaman Vol Rifle Corps—Capt O H Brookes Commandant, resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Comndr E J Beaumont, R I M, River Surveyor to the Port of Calcutta reverted to his appointment in the Marine Survey of India, with effect from the 24th Oct, 1895, and to the Royal Indian Marine from the same date.

NOTICES.

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Is the source of good health.

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Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, skin diseases, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

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General Agents H. E. RODE & SONS Elphinstone Circl Bombay.

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PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS
VIN CHAPOTEAUT
(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent. It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration, of the Stomach.

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CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL — NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

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Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.
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Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.
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GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W C.

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CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, BOILERS, AND PIPES.
BEFORE USE
ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."
The Patent ANTI-INCRUSTATOR
Prevents Boiler Leakage.
AFTER USE
Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.
EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6
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AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

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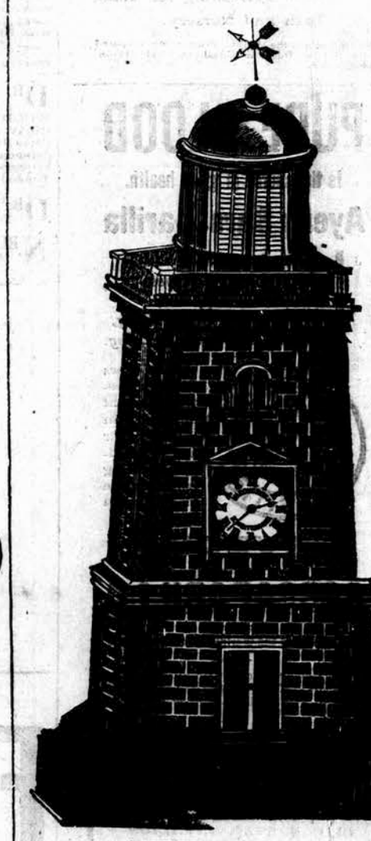

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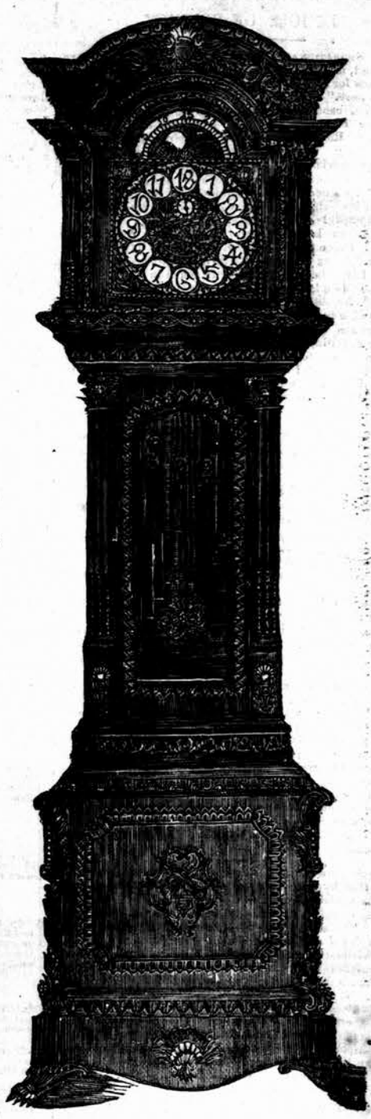

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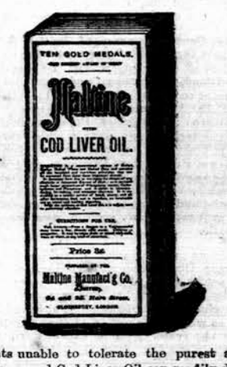

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